Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

olume 155 No. 12 March 21, 1949

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Volume 155

ECA Ann
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 155 No. 12 | March 21, 1949 | New York 7, N. Y.

MAR 21 1949
U. S. PATENT OFFICE

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

New procurement authorizations to Marshall Plan countries announced by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period March 11 through March 16 amounted to $35,725,000, of which $23,466,000 was allotted for expenditure on materials from the United States. The total authorizations to date have now reached $4,816,470,000. Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$589,000 for vegetable oils and fats, including oleomargarin, $4,000 for alcohol, a decrease of $378,000 for soybean oil, and $7,000 for tallow and other animal fats and oils, all from the United States; $150,000 for copper and copper products from Canada and a decrease of the same amount for the same from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—1,124,000 for zinc and zinc products from Latin America and a decrease of the same amount for the same materials from the United States; $75,000 for non-metallic minerals, except petroleum, from the United States.

To France—$1,085,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, except fertilizers and synthetic rubber from the United States for first quarter delivery and cancellation of a previous authorization of the same amount for this material for delivery in the fourth quarter last year; $313,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States for first quarter delivery and a decrease of the same for delivery in the fourth quarter of last year; $13,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from Canada; a decrease of $13,000 for naval stores from the United States; $1,453,000 for copper and copper products from Latin America and $213,000 for the same from Belgium.

Ireland Gets Fertilizers

To Ireland—$900,000 for phosphate fertilizers from the United States, and a decrease of $32,000 for naval stores from the United States.

To Italy—$2,450,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations, except fertilizer and synthetic rubber from the United States, and a decrease of $1,000,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States.

To Netherlands—Decrease of $110,000 for miscellaneous industrial nonferrous metals, $540,000 for crude oil and petroleum, $916,000 for metallic ores and concentrates, all from the United States; decreases of $100,000 for nickel and nickel products from Canada, $1,000,000 for aluminum products from Canada, and $72,000 for crude oil and petroleum from the middle East.

To Norway—$497,000 for crude oil and petroleum from the United States and $1,534,000 for the same from Latin America.

To United Kingdom—$200,000 for alcohol, and $85,000 for copper and copper products from the United States; $3,390,000 for lead and lead products from Canada, and $40,000 for zinc and zinc products from Latin America.

Tin Alloys Import Rules For April-June Announced

Applications for authority to import tin-bearing alloys into the United States during the second quarter of 1949 must be on file by March 31, the Department of Commerce said on March 15. Department policies authorizing private import of these alloys, and the conditions under which import licenses will be granted, are set forth in allocation order M-43. Import license application should be addressed to the tin and antimony section, Office of Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Senate Committee Approves Boyd as Mines Bureau Head

The nomination of Dr. James Boyd to head the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior was reported favorably to the senate for confirmation on March 14 by the senate committee on interior and insular affairs. The committee approved the nomination by a 10-1 vote in the face of bitter opposition by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, who called the workers out on a two weeks' strike in protest against the nomination.

Manganese Stockpiling Urged in Senate Bill

Senator Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota, introduced a bill (S. 1223) in the senate last week to direct the stockpiling of domestically produced manganese ores and concentrates.

Purchase of the ores would be made by the Bureau of Federal Supply and would include ores having a a manganese content as low as 15 percent.

Under the bill, the bureau would pay $1 per unit for ores containing 15 percent of metallic manganese and the price would scale upward at the rate of 2 cents per unit for each additional unit over fifteen. A unit is construed to be composed of twenty-two and four-tenth pounds of metallic manganese.

Oilseeds Support Price Discontinued in Canada

The Canadian government is abandoning price support for 1949-50 oilseed crops, effective August 1, it was announced last week in the House of Commons. A government spokesman declared that floor prices are being withdrawn from the seed crops—flaxseed, rapeseed and sunflower seed—because of developing world surpluses of seeds and oils.

Under the circumstances, he said, the government is not prepared to encourage the production of oilseeds by establishing support prices for 1949-50. He indicated the position will be examined again at the beginning of the next crop year. Flaxseed support level was $4 a bushel.

Flaxseed Buying by CCC To Be Halted on April 30

The Department of Agriculture announced March 15 the discontinuance, effective April 30, 1949, of purchases of 1948-crop flaxseed as a price-support operation by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Army to Cover Entire Fertilizer Export Requirements This Year

To Lease Ohio Plant

The Army told the house fertilizer subcommittee on March 18 that it expects to take over all of the fertilizer export requirements of the United States in the coming fertilizer year which private industry does not wish to undertake and thus leave the industry free to distribute domestically all of its production of agricultural nitrogen.

Conversations are now underway to this end among the government agencies and no legislation would be needed for its accomplishment, it was stated. At the present time the Army is required to supply 50 percent of the export requirements of the United States under the IEFC nitrogen allocation program.

It was also stated by Col. R. C. Norvell, of the office of the food administrator of the Army, principal witness before the committee, that steps are being taken looking towards the leasing of the Ohio River ordnance plant to private industry. He could give no indication, however, as to when this would be done, but said that orders have been issued to expedite the leasing of the plant.

Army Production Estimated

He estimated production of nitrogen at the three Army plants, the Ohio River plant, the Morgantown plant, the San Jacinto plant, and at the Cactus plant leased to Phillips Chemical Company, at 352,000 tons of nitrogen for the coming year.

Shipments of Army nitrogen to Germany will be unnecessary in the new year, Col. Norvell said, because of increased production of nitrogen in Germany, but exports to Korea are scheduled to be increased from 89,000 tons to 150,000 tons and to Japan and the Ryukus from 87,000 tons to 130,000 tons.

Col. Norvell told the committee that the Army was in favor of repeal of the Morse amendment, which requires the Army to make available 10 percent of its anhydrous ammonia to private industry, because it has the undesirable effect of putting the Army into the business of buying and selling fertilizers.

Distribution to Be Eased

Legislation modifying the two laws now on the statute books relating to the Army's participation in the fertilizer export program, and providing for distribution of Army anhydrous ammonia to needy ammonium sulphate producers, will be recommended by the fertilizer subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture as a result of its investigations of the fertilizer situation just completed.

Representative Thomas G. Abernethy, of Mississippi, chairman of the subcommittee, said that the group would have some recommendations to make for changing the two laws, although he could not detail them at this time. It appeared likely, however, on the basis of the testimony presented at the week of hearings in the investigation, that two proposals would be made:—

(1) A change in the present system of distributing the anhydrous ammonia, made available to industry by the Army under the Morse amendment to the ECA appropriations act last year, to enable a larger number of fertilizer manufacturers to share in the distribution. This could be done by wiping out a requirement that the manufacturers must have been in operation prior to enactment of the amendment on June 28, 1948, in order to be eligible to participate in the distribution.

(2) An increase in the proportional share of fertilizer materials which the Army will have to supply in the commercial export program. At the present time the Army supplies 50 percent of the export commitment under the International Emergency Food Committee allocation program, in addition to meeting 100 percent of the requirements of the occupied areas, while private industry supplies the remaining 50 percent.

Nitrogen Supply Easing

The committee's hearings showed that while fertilizer nitrogen continues in short supply, the shortage is not as critical as a year ago and industry is gradually narrowing the gap between supply and demand. Representatives of farm organizations, who appeared at the start of the hearings, urged that continued efforts be made to increase the availability of nitrogen, but none of them would recommend government control of distribution except as a last resort.

Repeal of the Morse amendment was vigorously urged by R. C. Jodling, vice-president of Phillips Chemical Company, who charged that the allocating and scheduling of deliveries of materials by the Department of Commerce and the Army under the amendment is "cumbersome, confusing and unworkable." He said that it has retarded production and has not afforded the proper domestic distribution of fertilizers.

Phillips Wants Domestic Market

Phillips Chemical Company leased the Army's Cactus plant at Etter, Tex., last August, under an arrangement by which the Army has first call on the plant's production to meet its fertilizer requirements. The Army has been taking all of the production from the plant for the export program and also most of the anhydrous ammonia that the Army is required to make available to private industry. This has prevented Phillips Chemical Company from getting into the domestic market and the arrangement is being protested by company officials.

Mr. Jodling said that at the time the contract was entered into the Army was required to meet the nitrogen needs of only the occupation areas. For the next fiscal year these needs can be more than met from the Army's Morgantown and Ohio River plants, and the San Jacinto plant, which will come into production in July. Had it not been for the Morse amendment, none of the Phillips Cactus production would be required by the Army.

Army Will Need Entire Output

However, in anticipation that the Morse amendment will be continued by Congress, the Army has served notice on Phillips Chemical Company that it will require

—*Continued on page 82*

Price Trend Goes Still Lower

Slight evidence of price strengthening came out in some new areas of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. But, there was weakening in others which had made a similar showing in the previous week, and further weakening in the several divisions where it has been characteristic. So, the net effect was a cut of 0.8 point in the overall index number, which put it 8.6 points below the mark at this time last year.

The manifestations of strength came by way chiefly of egg yolk, silicofluorides, magnesite, vegetable tanstuffs, and essential oils. Fats, oils, and waxes were the heaviest contributors to the weakening, assisted notably by lead and its pigments and other salts. Butyl compounds and botanical drugs, casein and soybean protein, menthol, and penicillin also helped. The situation in heavy chemicals was mixed with respect to phosphates: there were two sodium phosphates on the upside, and two on the down, along with the calcium salt.

The forecast of advances in inert minerals was realized to the extent of one pyrophyllite. Asbestos is getting scarce. Platinum got another cut. Posted prices for Pennsylvania crude petroleum were lowered; quotations on heating oils, butane, and propane were reduced. Spices were a bit on the weak side, pepper being an exception. Sizings were split. Lower prices were expected on lead driers and lead-chrome colors. The coalminers' peeve-out had not yet bothered coaltar chemicals or stimulated interest in aromatic solvents ex petroleum.

There is talk that copper will be next after lead in the descending price scale of nonferrous metals. Everybody is agreed that nickel salts will be last in line. Although there is a growing feeling that buying interest in several important industrial fields, especially paints, will begin to grow early in the next quarter, there is still a wide belief that production of materials will have to be curtailed in several big-volume lines, because unit costs cannot be reduced. The last part of that statement is not fully accepted in some buying circles, and waiting for lower prices is a common buyers' policy.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 18, 1949	Mar. 11, 1949	Mar. 19, 1948
137.3	138.1	145.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3

Gum Naval Stores 1949 Loan Program Announced

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has announced a price support loan program for gum naval stores of the 1949 crop, which provides for a support price of $99.89 for the production unit of fifty gallons of turpentine and 1,500 pounds of N grade rosin.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans will be made available during the period April 1 through December 31, 1949, through the American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative, Valdosta, Ga. Loans will be available to producer members who have not started gum production on new or "virgin" faces of trees leased by or for them subsequent to the PMA announcement (dated March 11) and who cooperated in the 1949 gum naval stores conservation program or otherwise follow good conservation practices as determined by the Department of Agriculture.

MAR 21 1949
XUM

CCDA Hears Unlisted Commercial Chemical Products May Total 2,250

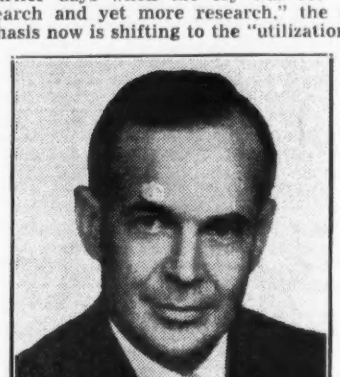
A review of the vast expansion in the number of chemical products in the past twenty years was presented by Dr. Lauren B. Hitchcock, vice-president of the Quaker Oats Company, and retiring president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, at the association's annual open meeting held at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on March 16.

Mr. Hitchcock was succeeded as president by Charles D. Goodale, manager of the technical service division of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, whose election by mail vote was revealed at the meeting.

The retiring president, speaking at the dinner, declared that the number of marketed chemical products had grown from a little over 1,000 in the twenties to approximately 5,500 today and estimated further that commercial but not yet listed products might number about 2,250 more.

With this growth, he said, "we have gone far toward satisfying the minimum chemical requirements of our economy, and progress from here will tend more toward improvements in our current industrial arts and toward competition between different products, rather than between producers of the same product.

Dr. Hitchcock stated that, contrary to earlier days when the cry was for "research and yet more research," the emphasis now is shifting to the "utilization of



Charles D. Goodale

research" and in his opinion this trend should be fostered by diverting some of the research effort to broaden utilization of research results in development and technical sales efforts.

After drawing attention to the formation of the Chemical Market Research Association in 1940, CCDA in 1943 and the chemical marketing section of the American Chemical Society in 1947, Dr. Hitchcock outlined the stages in developing a new chemical to the commercial scale and the place of a chemical development department in the organization setup of a chemical company.

Toxicological Safeguards

"Toxicological Safeguards in Commercial Chemical Development" was the subject of a morning symposium of the meeting. The chairman, Richard W. KixMiller, director of the product development department of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, in opening the meeting touched briefly on various items of interest in development activity.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation's practice in studying toxicological problems in new chemical development was outlined by Dr. H. F. Smyth, jr., administrative fellow at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, in his paper "Range-Finding Tests—Toxicological Control in New Product Development."

He emphasized the desirability of making the toxicologist a part of the chemi-

—Continued on page 50

Isovaleraldehyde Offered Commercially by Millmaster

Millmaster Chemical Company, New York, has started commercial production of isovaleraldehyde, an organic chemical which for many years has been available only in pilot plant quantities.

The chemical has many suggested uses in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, synthetic resins and as a rubber accelerator. As a starting compound in organic synthesis, it has the isoprene carbon chain with a reactive end group. Isovaleraldehyde has a boiling point of 92-93 degrees Centrigrade, a specific gravity of 0.785 and a normal density at 20 degrees Centigrade of 1.390. It is slightly soluble in water and is miscible with organic solvents.

Gen. Aniline to Open New Acetylene Plant

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, will open a new pilot plant at Grasselli, N. J., today for the utilization of acetylene at high pressures and temperatures. A section of the new plant, said to be the first of its kind in this country, is given over to the development of improved processes for the manufacture of dyestuffs, textile auxiliaries and other General Aniline products.

It is expected by the company that products of high pressure acetylene reactions will replace others now used in the pharmaceutical and general organic chemical fields as intermediates, plasticizers, coatings and adhesives.

Trabon Co. Organized By Mooneyham, Lunkes

N. L. Mooneyham and J. C. Lunkes, formerly with the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, have organized The Trabon Company, with offices at 122 South Michigan avenue, Chicago 3. Telephone number is WEbster 9-0899.

The company will act as manufacturers' representative in the fields of paint, chemicals and insecticides. Mr. Mooneyham was with Velsicol for fourteen years, the last three as general sales manager, and Mr. Lunkes, who joined Velsicol in 1942, has been director of purchases for the past two years.

n-Propyl Alcohol Offered In Volume by Celanese Corp.

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America has announced the availability of n-propyl alcohol in drum or tankcar amounts. The company has published a bulletin giving the physical properties of the product, and further information and specifications may be obtained from the division at 180 Madison avenue, New York 16.

Harbison-Walker Appoints Dunn General Sales Head

Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, producer of burnt magnesite, Pittsburgh, has appointed Harold S. Dunn general sales manager. He was formerly Pittsburgh district sales manager of the company.

Mr. Dunn joined the company in 1925 at its Portsmouth, Ohio, works. In the following year he was named district sales representative, and served in that capacity until 1932, when he was named sales manager of the Portsmouth district.

Monsanto Ups Sherwood

Appointment of Dr. Lloyd V. Sherwood as assistant coordinator of the agricultural chemicals group of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic development department was announced Friday by Lynn A. Watt, director of the department. Dr. Sherwood, who joined the company in 1947, will assist R. W. Towne, coordinator of the group, and will be primarily concerned with the development and application of herbicides.

Sheffield Names Brereton Chemurgic Division Head

John G. Brereton, formerly technical director of Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., has been appointed manager of the company's chemurgic division. Dr. Brereton is in charge of all activities of the dairy firm's chemurgic division including sales, production and engineering. He has established the main office of the division at Norwich, N. Y., location of the company's newest chemurgic plant. Other Sheffield chemurgic plants are located at Oneonta, Boonville, and Hobart, all in New York and at Vergennes, Vt. A branch sales office will be maintained in New York City at 524 West Fifty-seventh street.

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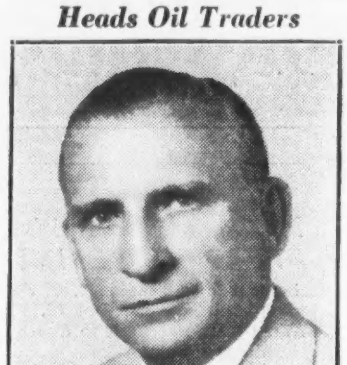
Heads Oil Traders



Henry E. Brandli, vice-president and general manager of the Cities Service Oil Company, was reelected president of the Oil Trades Association of New York at its annual meeting on March 15. Also returned to their former posts with the organization were:—Vice-president, John W. Baker, Philippine Refining Corporation; secretary, Joseph C. Smith, Smith-Weihman Company, and treasurer, Gordon L. Benjamin, Gulf Oil Corporation.

M.M.&M. Starts Output Of Bristol, Pa., Plant

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has commenced production of adhesive and coatings at its plant in Bristol, Pa. Robert N. Wolfe has been appointed manager of the plant, which was acquired last year from the War Assets Administration. The company plans to commence production of adhesive tapes and other products at the plant about May 1.

Van Meter Gets New Post

Dr. Clarence T. Van Meter, director of chemical and pharmaceutical research for Reed & Carnrick, pharmaceuticals manufacturer, Jersey City, N. J., has been promoted to the position of director of research and control, Dr. H. Sheridan Baketel, president of the company, announced on March 17.

Clinton Adds to Board

Directors of Clinton Industries, corn derivatives manufacturer, Clinton, Iowa, last week voted to increase board membership from eleven to twelve and elected B. C. Skinner, chairman of the board of Juice Industries, Inc., as a director.

ACCCE to Meet April 26

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold its next general meeting at the Sheraton hotel, New York, on April 26.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Chemicals, Brussels, Belgium (DK-3, manufacturers only).

Distillation unit and thermal reforming—cracking unit, Cairo, Egypt (DK-2).

Kerosene, undiluted, Ibadan, Nigeria (DK-4).

Ores, including iron ore, manganese, raw or dead-burned magnesite, pig iron (from Far East only for use in Japan), Tokyo, Japan (DK-1).

Pyrotechnical products, Hamburg, Germany (DK-5).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

2,7-Diaminoacridin.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
3,5-Di-iodo-4-pyridon-N-acetic acid.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Phorin.
Phenylurethane sulphochloride.
Potassium tetraoxide.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
3-Sulphododecyl sodium benzoate.
Vinyl phosphate.

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Pyrethrum Substitutes Synthesized by USDA

New pyrethrum-like chemicals that kill insects have been made synthetically for the first time in the laboratories of the Bureau of entomology and Plant Quarantine, it was announced on March 18 by the Department of Agriculture. The chemical makeup of the synthetic materials is almost identical with that of the insect-killing principle of pyrethrum, according to the chemists.

Preliminary tests with some of the new materials indicate that they are at least equally effective as pyrethrum. They have the same desirable quality of quick "knock down" action. The chemical makeup of the synthetic materials indicates that they will not break down and lose their insect-killing value as quickly as the natural material, it was reported. Furthermore, the department said, it appears that the toxicity to higher animals will be found to be about the same low degree as the plant product.

One of the compounds tested was found to be six times as toxic to house flies as to the combined toxic principles of pyrethrum flowers, according to the announcement. This discovery may be the beginning of the development of a means through chemistry of providing a material which has wide import in insect control, it was stated. Much still needs to be done before it can be produced in quantities sufficient to appraise its usefulness fully, it was added, and many things remain to be learned before it can be stated that it can be produced commercially.

Chas. Pfizer's 1948 Sales Tops in Company's History

Net sales of Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., for 1948 were the largest in the company's history, according to the company's annual report issued March 17 by John L. Smith, president.

The sales amounted to $47,759,263, an increase of $8,543,982 over the 1947 volume of $39,215,281. Net income after all charges including taxes was $9,587,060, equal after preferred dividends to $6.35 per share of common stock outstanding, compared with $9,346,266, or $6.27 per share in the preceding year.

The substantial increase in 1948 sales, said Mr. Smith, was not reflected proportionately in net profits due principally to declining sales prices.

Regarding the company's expansion program, the report said expenditures for

—Continued on page 55

Sharp & Dohme Sets Earnings Record for 3rd Straight Year

John S. Zinsser, chairman of the board of Sharp & Dohme, pharmaceuticals, Philadelphia, announced that consolidated sales for 1948 reached $35,210,858, a new high for the company, exceeding the previous high of $30,307,241 in 1947 by almost $5,000,000.

The company reported consolidated earnings of $4,096,200, approximately $800,000 better than the 1947 figure of $3,289,754. These also represented a new record, third in the last three years. Earnings on common stock in 1948 were $4.16 per share as compared with $3.14 in 1947.

In the report, Mr. Zinsser also revealed plans for the construction of new and larger medical research facilities at the company's new plant site in West Point, Pa., which will replace present research facilities at Glenolden, Pa., Plans for the new research building have not yet been announced, he said, but construction is expected to start this year and be completed early in 1951.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Boat and ship builders, repairers, chandlers—Algeria, France.
Brush and broom manufacturers—Spain.
Chemical importers and dealers—Portuguese East Africa.
Fuel importers and dealers—Colombia.
Hospitals—Barbados, Newfoundland, United Kingdom.
Laundry and dry cleaning industry—Siam.
Machinery importers and distributors—Australia, Cuba, United Kingdom.
Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Australia.
Non-metallic minerals importers and dealers—United Kingdom.
Tanneries—India.

Gets New Koppers Post

Dr. M. G. Sturrock has been named manager of development of the tar products division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, to succeed E. O. Rhodes, who has been made special technical adviser to the division general manager. Dr. Sturrock was formerly director of research and development of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Toronto, from 1937 to 1948, and had previously been plant manager for the same company.

Van Dyk Elects Hollenberg Executive Vice-President

I. R. Hollenberg was elected executive vice-president of Van Dyk & Co., manufacturer of synthetic aromatic chemicals and perfumery raw materials, Belleville, N. J., at a recent meeting of the board of directors. The directors voted to keep vacant at this time the office of president, formerly held by the late Dr. Samuel Isermann, founder of the company.

Other officers elected were vice-president, Mrs. Samuel Isermann; secretary-treasurer, Howard P. Isermann, and assistant secretary, Helen V. Shanahan. In addition to Mr. Hollenberg, Mrs. Isermann and Mr. Isermann, directors are Ernest Ohlsson and Everett P. Smith.

FWDA Adopts Resolution Against Compulsory Health Insurance Plan

The Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association adopted a resolution against "any form of compulsory health insurance or any system of political medicine designed for national control" at a meeting held in the Statler hotel, New York, on March 14 to 16.

The resolution cited the fact that the American medical profession and businesses which supply its equipment and materials, "operating under a system of free enterprise, have established the world's highest standard of scientific performance, treatment and research, hereby helping the United States to become the healthiest major nation in the world."

It also pointed out that the benefits of American medicine have been made available to the people of the country through budget-basis voluntary health insurance and that the experience of all countries where the government has assumed control of medical services has shown that "there has been a gradual erosion of free enterprise and a progressive deterioration of medical standards and medical care to the detriment of the health of the people."

Edward. J. Carroll, economic research director for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, predicted that drug stores sales this year would show a slight drop from 1948 but added that influencing factors might make the volume equal to that of last year.

He pointed out that consumer income is lower than a year ago and that by December it might be off as much as 6 percent of December, 1948. There is very little more overtime pay for workers, Mr. Carroll declared, and unemployment is on the increase. In addition, he said, there is a large number of parttime employees who are not counted among the unemployed.

Buyers Becoming Shoppers

Mr. Carroll said that the stiffening on the part of consumers is indicated in rural areas by the fact that mail order houses are shifting the emphasis of their sales promotion campaigns to metropolitan areas. In the cities, he added, buyers are once again becoming real shoppers, going from store to store, seeking bargains and comparing prices.

Sales in some drug store departments are already showing a decrease this year, Mr. Carroll said, but business in health products has shown sufficient increase to balance the rest of the store. He pointed out that consumer interest in health is continually expanding and the pharmacy is continually playing a larger role in the operation of the store.

Mr. Carroll said that the drop in sales is also being countered by the store owner applying himself more closely to the actual operations of the various departments and, with his experience, personal supervision is bolstering sales.

For the future, Mr. Carroll saw an increase in the number of drug stores, particularly in new areas, which will result in more competition.

Because of higher prices for medical

—Continued on page 58

Warwick Appoints Scheer Organic Chemicals Head

Warwick Chemical Company, a division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Walter E. Scheer general manager of its newly created organic chemicals department.

The new department will concentrate on the production of industrial organic chemicals for all industries and on the development of household, industrial and other non-textile uses for synthetic detergents and other surface active agents. Production facilities have been installed at the company's plant at Wood River Junction, R. I., and commercial production is expected to begin in the near future.

Walter E. Scheer

Mr. Scheer has been a chemical consultant and president of Scheer Chemical Company for the past several years.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

There is a considerable difference of opinion between American diplomats and the British Foreign Office over the net effects of the communist victories in China on trade with China. Some in the diplomatic service are urging that the matter be the subject of high-level talks between Britain and the United States, so that a common understanding can be reached on future trade relations with communist China.

The British Foreign Office feels that, regardless of what type of political control may be exercised, China will still have to do business with the outside world. It cannot live within itself and on supplies obtained from Russia. The British feel that while the communists might control the government, they can't control the country:—nationalist China may be defeated, but the country has not been conquered. Consequently, the British are maintaining skeleton offices in the communist section of China to pick up whatever business might be available.

The American viewpoint is that, while communist China will continue to have to trade with the outside world, the trade will not be of the kind that will be beneficial to the democracies. The only goods permitted to get out of China will be what might be termed luxury items. There will be little or no critical materials exported. These will go to Russia instead for strengthening its war machine. Imports into China, on the other hand, will be limited to machines and capital goods that drain us of our critical materials.

Trade experiences with the Russian satellites of Europe support the American viewpoint.

Plane Pesticide Problems

Dusting and spraying of croplands from the air is no new business:—it started in 1919. But, in the last two years, it has assumed such an important role in agriculture—and it promises to grow so tremendously in future importance—that it is creating a real problem for the regulatory agencies of the government.

A decision is going to have to be made whether such operations should be under strict control of some agency, or whether the problems can be met through education. The probabilities are that a little bit of control and a lot of education will be tried first. Operators are going to have to learn the characteristics of the material they use to spray or dust crops so that they can protect the property of others and do the best possible job for the farmer.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration, which would be expected to exercise the controls over the operators by virtue of its supervision of the airways, takes a very dim view of the idea that it regulate the dispersal of pesticides. It hasn't got the personnel experienced in plant pathology or in pesticides to administer a control program, and it is hoping—and advocating—an educational campaign and closer supervision by State authorities, believing it to be more of a local than a national problem.

Drug Industry Looks Abroad

Of the several industries identified in the chemical industry group, the drug manufacturers are showing the keenest interest in point 4 of President Truman's inaugural address. This was the point where the President urged greater American capital investments abroad and spread of our scientific and technical knowledge to under-developed areas.

From inquiries received by the Department of Commerce, the drug industry has indicated more than a passing interest in the suggestion. More than a dozen requests have been received from manufacturing concerns for complete information about foreign areas, apparently with the thought of building producing plants there. Among the countries of interest are India, Belgium, and the several Latin American nations. There isn't much interest in getting into England or France, proper, but there is thought of building plants in the possessions of those countries.

The department is supplying inquirers with information on raw materials, label-

—Continued on page 34

Midwest Chemical Formed To Make Pharmaceuticals

The Midwest Chemical Development Corporation has been formed in Cleveland, Ohio, to manufacture and develop pharmaceutical products of high therapeutical value. The company also has facilities for the development of private formulas of tablets, capsules and liquids.

Dr. Albert D. Fisher, formerly technical director of Oxford Products, Inc., and its subsidiaries, Rhodes Pharmacal Company and Vitamin Nutrition Laboratories, is president of the new organization.

Monsanto (Canada) Elects MacDermot Vice-President

J. G. MacDermot, manager of the western division of Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., at Vancouver, B. C., has been elected a vice-president of the company. In 1939 Mr. MacDermot joined I. F. Laucks, Ltd., which became a subsidiary of Monsanto in 1944. During that year, he served as technical director for the Vancouver plant, becoming assistant manager late in 1944 and manager in 1948.

Shell Oil Shifts Staff

E. G. Robinson, former New Orleans area manager for the Shell Oil Company, has left that post to become vice-president of exploration and production with Shell Oil Company of Canada, Ltd. He is being replaced by Bouwe Dykstra, formerly area manager at Midland, Texas. B. L. Ryan, former land manager for Shell's regional office at Houston will take Mr. Dykstra's place.

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 11-15.
American Association of Cereal Chemists, Statler hotel, New York, May 16-20.
American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 13-15.
American Chemical Society, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 28-April 1.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.
American Electroplaters Society, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 27-30.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 4-7.
American Oil Chemists Society, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Jacksonville, Fla., April 24-30.
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-11.
American Plant Food Council, Mount Washington hotel, Bretton Woods, N. H., June 19-22.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19-22.
American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 11-12.
American Water Works Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 30-June 1.
Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 25-29.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, April 26.
Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, May 2-5.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 30-June 1.
Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 4-5.
Chicago Technical Societies Council, production show, Stevens hotel, Chicago, March 14-17.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 22-25.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 3-5.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.
Forest Products Research Society, Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2-4.
Independent Petroleum Association of America, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, May 3-4.
International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Mexico City, Mexico, October 23-29.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 9-11.
Magnesium Association, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, April 19-20.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, Skytop Inn, Skytop, Pa., June 2-3.
Metal Powder Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 5-6.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Drake hotel, Chicago, June 13-14.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Stevens hotel, Chicago, June 20-22.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 30-April 1.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.
National Fertilizer Association, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 13-15.
National Fruit and Syrup Manufacturers Association, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 19.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 31-November 1.
National Pest Control Association, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., October 17-19.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15.
National Sanitary Supply Association, Sherman hotel, Chicago, May 8-11.
National Wholesale Druggists Association, Ambassador and Ritz-Carlton hotels, Atlantic City, N. J., October 8-13.
Natural Gasoline Association, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 20-22.
Navy Industrial Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 28.
Pacific Chemical Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, November 1-5.
Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.
Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 1-3.
Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 20.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, April 13, annual outing, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., June 7-9; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 7.
Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 17-19.
Western Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping and Western Packaging Exposition, San Francisco Civic Auditorium, August 9-12.

Tice Elected Member Of USP Revision Group

Prof. Linwood F. Tice, assistant dean of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, has been elected to membership on the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. A. G. DuMez. For the past two revisions Prof. Tice has written the booklet entitled "What's New in the USP."

ASTM Committee D-I Discusses Paint Standards

Revisions of standard and tentative specifications for paint materials and testing methods, and plans for the formation of a new group to study printing inks were discussed at a recent meeting of committee D-1 on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials of the American Society for Testing Materials.

A feature of the meeting of the main committee was a panel discussion on "Practical Aspects of the Testing of Paint and Varnish Products." Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, acted as moderator, and the panel was composed of W. Armstrong, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Sophus Bolme, Ronsted-Mason Company; Robert R. Bruhn, Sherwin-Williams Company, and Charles E. Hartman, National Bureau of Standards.

Formation of a subcommittee on printing inks was begun because of the numerous requests concerning specifications and test methods for printing inks and the products used in manufacturing them. A preliminary survey, it was reported, indicated the need for determinations of fineness of grind, drying time for various types of inks, rubproofness, greasing tendency of lithographic inks, tack, consist-

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Pharmaceutical Contact Committee Meets Apr. 14-15

The combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will meet at the Washington hotel, Washington, on April 14 and 15. Among the subjects which will be discussed at the meeting will be:—

Control procedures—report of a committee appointed at the last meeting will be presented in the afternoon of April 14; clarity standards for parenteral solutions —Dr. Ellegood will report on data requested in a letter of March 1 in the afternoon of April 14; electronic ampul inspection—a brief report will be presented in connection with the preceding subject.

Tablet disintegration standards — Mr. Vliet will report, probably in the morning of April 14; amino acids and protein hydrolysates; ampuls containing powdered materials—tolerances; capsule tolerances; progress report on colorimetric assay of ergot; report of subcommittee on sampling procedures; digitoxin—colorimetric assay.

Uniformity of reagent standards; estrone assay; folic acid assays; tyrothricin —assay and standards; report of surgical dressings subcommittee, and a discussion of pH of parenteral solutions, which, if possible, will be taken up following the discussion of the clarity of parenteral solutions.

Water Soluble Gum Ass'n Elects Wittridge President

H. M. Wittridge, of Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J., was elected president of the Water Soluble Gum Association of America, Inc., at its annual meeting in the Plaza hotel, New York, last week. Others elected were:—Vice-president, Crosby Allison, William M. Allison & Co., New York; secretary, Edward O'Grady, Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, and treasurer, P. A. Dunkel, Paul A. Dunkel & Co., New York.

Knight Guest Speaker At ADMA Annual Dinner

John S. Knight, owner of the Miami Herald, Chicago Daily News and Detroit Free Press, will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, to be held at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., as part of the organization's thirty-seventh annual meeting. On April 4, Branch Rickey, of the Brooklyn "Dodgers," will speak in the main dining room of the hotel.

Chain Druggists Association Elects Sanders President

Merle A. Sanders, president of Snyder's Drug Stores, Minneapolis, has been elected president of the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, it was announced last week. John G Bell, executive vice-president of People. Drug Stores, Washington, D. C., was chosen vice-president, and Carl Willingham, formerly the association's assistant secretary and treasurer, was named secretary-treasurer.

Awarded AIC Scroll

Dr. Donald B. Keyes, vice-president in charge of planning and development for Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has been awarded the first Honor Scroll of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. The award was voted for his "service and devotion to young chemists." The award will be presented at a dinner at the Downtown Athletic Club on May 18. Dr. Keyes, who has been with the Heyden organization since 1946, was awarded the Honor Scroll of the Chicago chapter of AIC in 1945.

Industrial Safety Parley Scheduled for March 23-25

More than 1,500 leaders of business, labor, insurance companies and private safety organizations have been invited by President Truman to a conference on industrial safety, to be held March 23 to 25 under the auspices of the Department of Labor. The purpose will be to develop a long range cooperative action program to reduce the 2,000,000 annual industrial injuries.

Plans for the conference have been in the making for a number of months and subcommittees have been working on recommendations to be included in the program. They will present reports on (1) industrial accident records as a measure of the problem, (2) engineering approach to industrial safety, (3) development of safety laws and regulations, (4) education in accident prevention, (5) labor and management cooperation for safety, (6) organizing for safety, and (7) research for safety.

Spencer Expanding Jayhawk Anhydrous Ammonia Output

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., is planning additional production facilities at its Jayhawk Works, Pittsburgh, Kan., which will increase anhydrous ammonia production capacity by an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 tons annually. The expansion would also provide for slightly increased production capacity for methanol.

Engineering work on the project has been completed and contracts for construction have been signed. Quaker Valley Constructors, Inc., will build the additional facilities, and a contract has been let to the Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, to act as architect engineer on a portion of the project. Tentative completion date has been set for April, 1950.

Cereal Chemists Plan Annual Meeting May 16-20

The American Association of Cereal Chemists will hold its thirty-fourth annual meeting at the Statler hotel, New York, on May 16 to 20. Among the more than fifty technical papers scheduled for presentation at the meeting will be discussions of shortenings, antioxidants, flour maturing agents, oxidizing enzymes, soy products, wheat proteins, milk proteins, new laboratory devices and others.

Packaging Machinery Makers Plan Meetings

The Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute will hold its Spring meeting at the Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on May 9. The seventeenth annual meeting of the institute will be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on October 31 to November 2.

Chemicals Handling Safety Work Discussed

Safety measures in the manufacture, storage and transportation of chemicals, paints and petroleum products were featured at a two-day Philadelphia regional safety conference and exhibit, held at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel on March 15 and 16.

The conference, sponsored by the Philadelphia Safety Council, the Chember of Commerce and participating agencies, heard speakers on industrial health, public safety, highway and fire hazard problems. The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club participated with a session on safety and fire prevention as it involves that industry.

Dr. J. P. Foulger, director of the Haskell Laboratories of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, pointed out that the possibility of injury to health must be kept in mind in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers, as it must be wherever and whenever chemicals are manufactured or handled.

"The probability of such injury, that is, the actual degree of hazard to health," he said, "cannot be decided merely from the fact that chemicals of known toxicity are present on the premises of a plant, but only from proper consideration of inherent toxicity plus those physical conditions or modes of handling which may determine the extent to which workers can come into actual contact with such chemicals.

"The most toxic chemicals known can be made or handled with maximum safety when careful attention is given to all factors involved in the estimation of hazard. Conversely, a chemical of low inherent toxicity, made or handled in careless and untidy fashion, may be a source of serious illness."

Major Routes of Injury

Dr. Foulger declared that in industry, absorption of chemicals through the respiratory tract or through the skin, or contact of chemicals with delicate mucous membranes of the eye and respiratory tract or with the less delicate skin comprise the major physiological routes of injury. Although inhalation of chemicals, also, to some extent involves swallowing with saliva, he said, absorption through the gastro-intestinal tract is seldom an industrial cause of damage.

"Safe operation of plants, in any phase of chemical industry, therefore, depends upon reducing to a minimum the chances of exposure of the human body in any of these three ways," he said. "This is primarily a matter of engineering and housekeeping. But the optimum degree of engineering control needed, and the required meticulousness of housekeeping, and the success of existing measures can only be determined by adequate medical observation of the individual worker.

Industry Medical Service

"Medical service in industry takes many forms. In the early days of industrial medicine, the aim was most frequently diagnosis and treatment of injuries as tney occurred. Such service may suffice where the injurious agents are only physical and the type of injury only traumatic. It is far from sufficient now that many injuries involve exposure to chemicals.

"The major function of modern medicine in industry is prevention. In its lowest degree of efficiency, it should aim at prevention of clinically diagnosable injury, that is, injury involving actual damage to tissues. In its highest degree it should aim at prevention even of functional disturbances of physiology far short of injury to body tissues. And it is this aspect of modern industrial medicine which should appeal most to those concerned with safety, for it is a proved fact that functional phyiological disturbance can render a worker temporarily accident-prone.

Proper Safety Training

"The most common results of such functional disturbance—headache, nausea, dizziness, even slight disturbance of vision—are recognized by everyone as personal factors involved in clumsiness or thoughtless use of equipment leading to injury. And it should be remembered that while good engineering and housekeeping, safe practice, and proper training may reduce greatly the opportunities for injury by physical objects, the worker who is in a poor physiological state can, despite his training and despite the efforts of engineers and safety personnel, convert an otherwise reasonably safe situation into one of great hazard."

Hazards of Fluorine Chemicals

Henry C. Miller, research chemist with the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing

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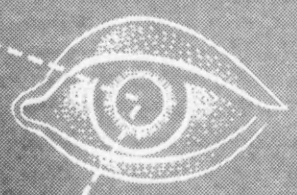
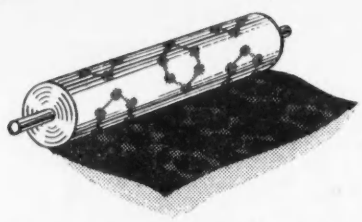
(Sulfocyanate)





What makes Baker's Ammonium Sulfocyanate so popular in the Textile Industry?

There are at least ten reasons—but basically it starts with one factor—Baker's raw materials in themselves are better than 99.7 per cent pure! And each Baker Thiocyanate is an all synthetic product.

That means you get a chemical that is colorless, clear, white and with a sparkling crystalline structure, rather than the usual cream-colored product.

It means you have stability of composition, a retaining of original white appearance rather than gradual discoloration upon aging. The needle-like crystals assure ready solubility.

It means Baker's Ammonium Thiocyanate never becomes "sloppy." Baker ships in a fiber moisture-resistant drum with friction cover-tops rather than in the conventional wooden barrel, to safeguard against atmospheric moisture.

It means that with Baker controlling the raw materials you are assured of uniform quality and scheduled availability.

Whether you use Ammonium Thiocyanate (Sulfocyanate) as an ingredient in printing paste—or a catalyst for the polymerization of resins—you'll want to sample Baker's and compare! We urge to you to write for test sample and prices. Address: J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant,* Phillipsburg, N. J.

ANALYZED REAGENTS Baker's FINE CHEMICALS

Baker's Chemicals

C. P. ANALYZED • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 18, 1949

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib, dms lb. .38 - .43
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - .23½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - .24½
smaller lots lb. .26 - .27½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.85
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 23%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12
Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .48 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - 1.43
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 160.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, powd., less ton lots, same basis ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's bbls. lb. 1.34 - 1.45
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 —
tankcars, works lb. .33 —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.12.00 -13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 6.75
synth., dms lb. 5.25 - 8.00
Capric, tech dms lb. .50 .50½
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 .50½
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ .36¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ 04½
tanks, works lb. .02¼ —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 .27
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½ —
kgs. lb. .28½ —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb higher.
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb. .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼ .24¼
double, dist. dms lb. .26½ .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10½- 11½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10½- .11½
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil 50% (210°-215°), c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.30 - —
low boil, 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Petroleum, 15o°C to 205°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —
Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —
235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb .35 —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78
Folic, bots., fib, ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 .31
dms lb. .14 —
kgs. lb. .16 —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.65 —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .38 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .34 .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb .30 .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 .19½
tanks, works lb .16½- —
30%, steel dms., works lb .03½ .09
70%, steel dms., works lb 15¾ 16¼
Acid, hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, USP, dms lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 - 2.87
L, bbls., works lb. .80 - .95
Lactic edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller tots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .28½- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or tess lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3370- .3400
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 .40¼
60%, dms lb. .35 .35½
Linseed oil, reg dist., dms lb. .3180- .3230
water white, dms lb. .3480- .3530
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. 47 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ .24¼
tech., flake 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 .21
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 —
tanks, E. works ton 25.00 —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- 09¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J),
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 .91
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 7.10
42°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works lb. .67 —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾- .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 Nom.
technical dms., works lb. 1.70 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb.20.00 —
smaller lots lb.20.15 -21.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .87 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¼ Nom.
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
artif.	artificial	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
		equald	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran	granular	redist	redistilled
cbys	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust	industrial	SD	specially denatured
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	s.d	single distilled
com'l	commercial	lacq	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	secs	seconds
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	solut	solution
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	synth	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	tech	technical
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured			vis.	viscosity
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dextro.	dextrorotatory			W	west
dist.	distilled			w.w.	water white
				whse	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Althea Root

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l. lb. 10½- —
For shipments in chys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56½- .60½
Soybean oil, s.d., works lb. .12½- .13½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. 18 - .19
single pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .18½
triple pressed, bgs lb. .20¼- .21¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Acid, sulphuric, 60°Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66°Be, chys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .30 - .30½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .70 - .75
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb. 2.50 - 2.60
powd., bbls lb. 2.55 - 2.65
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .17 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .34½- —
tanks, divd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .15½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. all. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., divd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.80 3.55
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .38½- .44
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorizations by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .33½- .34
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .43
tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .31½- .32
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .41
tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .38½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .41½
tanks, same basis gal. .22½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .34½- .35
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33½- .44
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).

Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13½- .16½
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .17½
tanks, divd lb. .12 - .15
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15½
l.c.l., divd lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, divd lb. .12½- .14
Ethyl, 190 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.40½-17.41
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.44½-17.50
tanks, same basis gal. 17.31 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .30½- .31
l.c.l., same basis gal. .34½- .40
tanks, same basis gal. .21 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37½-18.38
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.41½-18.47
tanks, same basis gal. 18.28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .35½- —
tanks, divd gal. .22½- —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., divd gal. .34 - —
l.c.l., divd gal. .37 - —
tanks, divd gal. .24 - —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., divd. gal. .35½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .38½- —
tanks, divd gal. .25½- —
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.40 - —
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .35 - .40
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .37 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35

From SHELL CHEMICAL

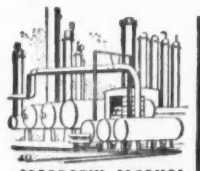
SYNTHETIC ALCOHOLS

useful as solvents, extractants, intermediates

AS SOLVENTS these high purity alcohols offer characteristics ranging from complete solubility in water to complete solubility in oil. These properties are important in the formulation of cleaning compounds, brake fluids, cutting oils and oil treating compounds. Alcohols in this group can also be used to excellent advantage as latent solvents in nitrocellulose lacquers and in the manufacture of antifreeze, fungicides and germicides.

AS EXTRACTANTS they provide high solvency for a variety of specific products. Isopropyl alcohol, for example, is used in the processing of pectin, sugar, starch, gelatin, animal and vegetable tissue. The selective solvency of these alcohols is also found to be advantageous in the refining of high grade mineral oils and in vitamin extraction.

AS INTERMEDIATES they serve many different industries. For example in the metallurgical industry, xanthates of isopropyl alcohol and secondary butyl alcohol serve as collectors in ore flotation. Secondary butyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and methyl isobutyl carbinol are important in the preparation of acetate esters for solvent use.

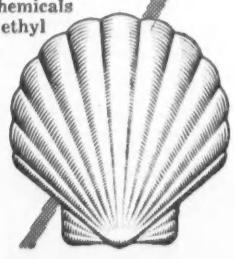


	PHYSICAL PROPERTIES					
	MOLECULAR FORMULA	MOLECULAR WEIGHT	BOILING POINT °C.	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. IN WATER	SOLUBILITY % BY WEIGHT AT 20°C. WATER IN	FLASH PT. TAG OPEN CUP °F.
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3CHOH.CH_3$	60.09	82.3	100	100	69
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CHOH.C_2H_5$	74.12	99.5	24.4	56.0	85
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$(CH_3)_3.COH$	74.12	82.4	100	100	60
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$	102.17	131.63	1.8	6.35	131
ALLYL ALCOHOL	$CH_2:CH.CH_2OH$	58.08	96.9	100	100	90
ETHYL ALCOHOL*	CH_3CH_2OH	46.05	78.3	100	100	69

*Supplied at 190 proof in several denatured grades.

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical offices listed below will bring you full descriptive literature and samples of any or all of the above alcohols.

Among the many other Shell Chemicals are: Diacetone alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone.



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 Western Division

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

HARDWOOD CHARCOAL

SUSQUEHANNA CHEMICALS

LUMP CHARCOAL

USES: For INDUSTRY; For DOMESTIC FUEL

GROUND CHARCOAL

SIZE	MESH	SIZE	MESH
0	1 x ½	10	10 x 20
1	⅜ x ¼	20	20 x 36
2	2 x 4	36	36 x 80
3	2½x4	80	80 x 150
4	4 x 6	DCXX	150 (airfloat)
6	6 x10		

USES: Poultry – Animal Feed – Metal Smelters – Cutlery – Glass Manufacture – Plastics Steel – Case Hardening – Lawns – Filters.

SPECIALTIES

Activated, Technical

"Syn Char" Polishing Blocks for Lithographers

"Syn Char" Metallurgical Sticks for Laboratory Use

"Syn Char" Jewelers Blocks

Quick Light "Mission Brand" Incense (plain; perfumed)

Carbo Ligni USPX—Pharmaceuticals

Refrigerator Blocks—
Continual Food Odor Absorbent

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Alum, Ammonia—Areca Nuts

Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .20 - .21
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .06¾
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, pharmaceutical, 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .27 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, frt. alld. lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, 280-400 crystalline, flour, classified, 3-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Aluminum oxide, optical, high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

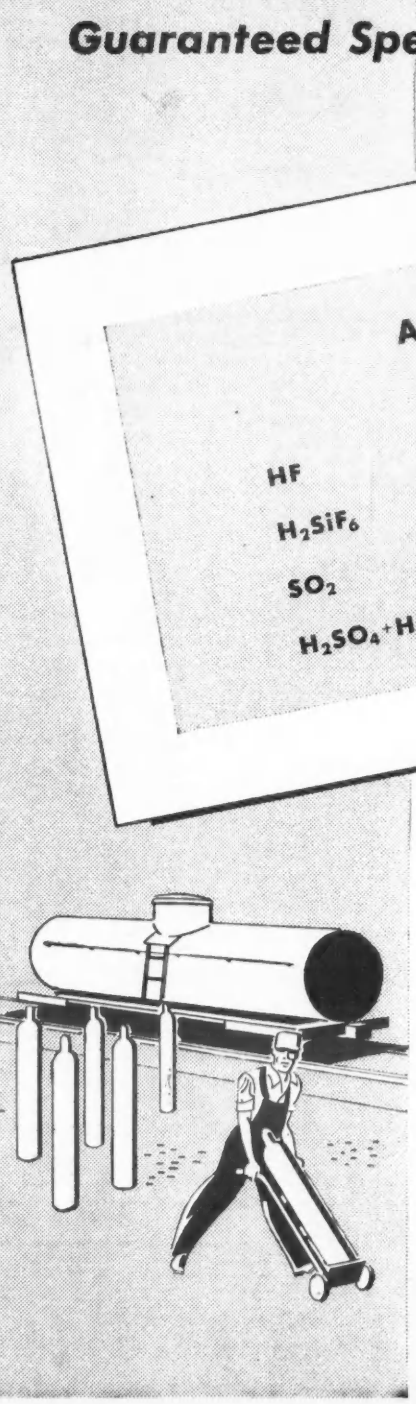
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - —
tribasic, ctns, c.l. lb. .35 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Aminophylline, bots., kgs lb. 7.90 - 8.05
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -85.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .17 - .21
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.77.50 —
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.76.00 -85.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., bgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .18½- .22
powdered, 1c. per lb higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .20 - .22
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb 3.96 - 4.00
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.79.50 —
dom., ngs., western works ton.58.00 -59.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.512.00 - —
ton lots, works ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.270.50 - —

Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

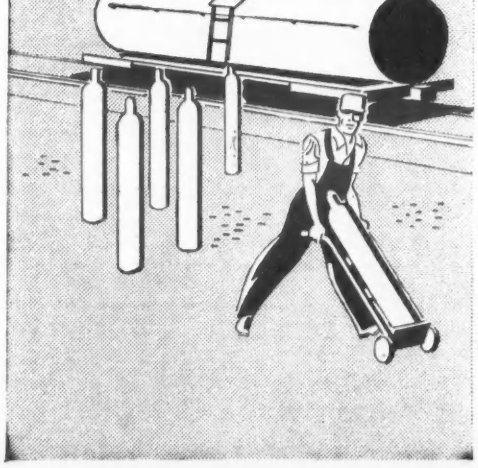
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.35 - 1.37
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, 28%, dms lb. .21 - .31
paste, dms lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.45.00 -48.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd, or frt. alld lb. .09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb. 2.45 —
commercial, same basis lb. 2.15 —
Thiosulphate, jars lb. .32 - .36
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Phosphate, bots lb.45.00 -50.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- .22
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- .23
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20½- —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, cns., dms lb. .77 - .82
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
imported, bls. lb. .98 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .13½- .14
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Syrian, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - 1.00
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .38½- —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- .37
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrine, NF, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25

Hydrofluoric Acid Anhydrous..

Guaranteed Specifications..99.4% minimum



By placing your order for Anhydrous Hydrofluoric Acid in cylinders or in tank cars with Harshaw, it is now possible for you to secure material guaranteed to have a minimum assay of 99.4% Hydrofluoric. This advance in quality over the conventional standard of 99.0% minimum Hydrofluoric has been accomplished at no increase in price. Harshaw's high ranking position as a major producer of Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluoride salts results from a broad knowledge of these products, especially in all phases of their technical applications. The benefit of more than forty years experience is available to you when you order Hydrofluoric Acid and Fluorides from Harshaw.



THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 6.10 - 6.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo kilo.140.00 -130.00
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bls. lb. .45 - .90
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .13 - .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt. lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- .07
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.88.00 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.79.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.59.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.52.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.49.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.35.50 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.31.00 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.30.00 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.28.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.31.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton.31.00 - —
Jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .40 - —
10,000 units vial. .78 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.86 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. lb. .23½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up lb. .39 - .40
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Root, bls. lb. .55 - 60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma, bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
dust, dry, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
wet, 50%, 6% gamma, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
Benzidin base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys lb. .20 - .23
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - 1.00
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .35

Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 - .23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .24
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .73 - .80
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.16 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, cs., l.c.l., shipt, point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- .23¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- 0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. .78 - .82
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —

Arecoline Hydrobromide—Blue, Peacock

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bgs., l.c.l., N. Y. whse ton.108.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 8.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., lb. .18 - .23
Bloodroot, bls lb. .55 - .65
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .70

TRICHLOROETHYLENE

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE U. S. P. PELLETS
FORMIC ACID 90%
DIMETHYLANILIN
PARA-AMINOPHENOL
METHANOL, Pure Synthetic
CAFFEINE CITRATED, U. S. P.
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS
ANILIN OIL
BENZIDINE BASE
ACETONE, C. P.

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RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES*
Descriptive Literature Available
*Patented — The Rufert Chemical Company Seymour, Conn.

420 LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MU 6-3600

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Blue, Permanent Toner—Calcium Sulphate

Blue, permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

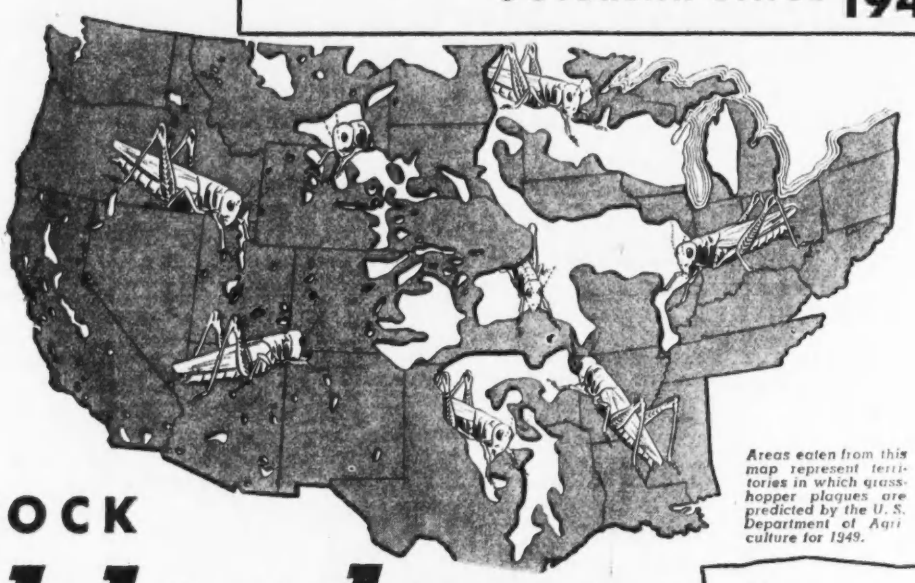
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.70.00 - —
Bone meal, fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .43 - .50
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.122.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.127.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.142.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.147.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.71.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $4 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. 25 - .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags, c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Ilwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¼ - .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - .40
Bryonia root, bls lb. .34 - .36
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, ill., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .15½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
secondary dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works lb. No prices
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)

C

Cacao butter (see cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, jars lb. 2.49 - 2.80
Iodide, jars lb. 5.10 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs. lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 - .85
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ton.114.00 -154.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars ton. 9.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -50.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls lb. .65 - .72
cns. lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. lb. .58 - .65
cns. lb. .76 - .83
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -26.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾ - .24¼
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram .07½ - —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .59 - .60
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works, ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾ - —
less, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).

PREPARE NOW...

USDA PREDICTS WORST GRASSHOPPER OUTBREAK SINCE 1940



Areas eaten from this map represent territories in which grasshopper plagues are predicted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1949.

STOCK

Chlordane

INSECTICIDES

Recommended by U. S. Department of Agriculture for 'Hopper control.

The USDA predicts the greatest GRASSHOPPER outbreak in the following states since 1940.

ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
IDAHO
ILLINOIS
IOWA
KANSAS
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
MISSOURI
MONTANA
N. DAKOTA
NEVADA
NEW MEXICO
OKLAHOMA
OREGON
S. DAKOTA
TEXAS
UTAH
WISCONSIN
WYOMING

Help fight the 'Hopper early. Get banners and other sales helps from suppliers selling OCTA-KLOR* (Technical Chlordane) Insecticides.

Here's your big insecticide market for 1949. Farmers will want to start fighting this plague EARLY before the Grasshopper does its damage—and continue to fight it throughout the season. Economical, effective and easy-to-use CHLORDANE assures you greater insecticide sales and profits for 1949.

Prices for CHLORDANE have been substantially reduced. Stock an adequate supply of CHLORDANE insecticides. CHLORDANE controls a wide variety of agricultural pests in addition to the 'Hopper. Ask your county agent or other agricultural authority.

Order CHLORDANE insecticide formulations from your supplier today, or write us for a list of jobbers and manufacturers.

Brannan Sees Plague of 'Hoppers

See story on page 1 also.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannon of Denver called upon Rocky Mountain Empire farm implement manufacturers here Wednesday to combat a severe grasshopper plague expected next summer.

Indications now point to severe hopper damage in eastern Colorado, Wyoming and Montana," he said.

He told delegates to the forty-seventh annual Mountain States Hardware and Implement association convention that "you folks will have a part in that battle."

"Once again this summer we can expect to see farmers and business fighting on the same line against a common enemy," he said. "Business will want to be prepared to supply the insecticides for grasshopper control at a moment's notice."

INSECTICIDE HELP.

Brannan mentioned the insecticide chlordane, manufactured at Denver, as one of two new substances that "give us great hope that crops may be protected and range land saved."

Denver Post, Jan. 12, 1949

Julius HYMAN & Company

DENVER, COLORADO

Manufacturers of OCTA-KLOR* *Technical CHLORDANE*

Eastern Sales Office
11 West 42nd Street
New York 18, New York

West Coast Sales Office
9 Main Street
San Francisco 5, Calif.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

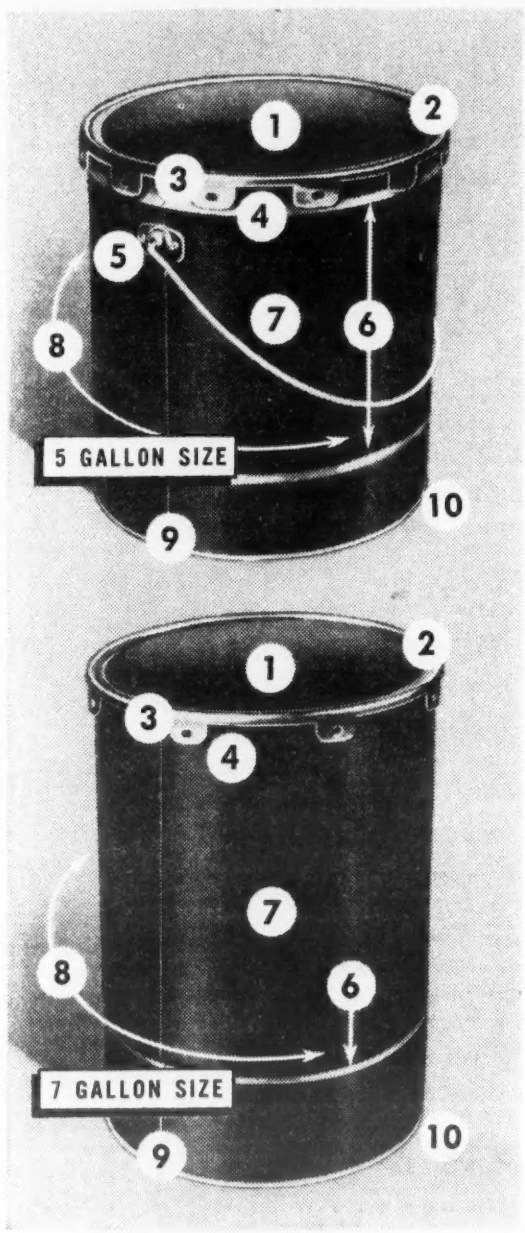
Calcium sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works lb 1.25 —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bis lb .50 .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms lb 1.32 1.83
fine powd., dms lb 1.97 1.93
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, NF, monobromated, dms., kgs lb 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural lb No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .42 —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb .44½ —
smaller lots lb .45 .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .58 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .59 - —
smaller lots lb .60 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .78 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .79 - —
smaller lots lb .80 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs lb 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb 5.75 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb 6.50 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal 1.05 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb .18½ - .19
Dutch, bgs lb .18½ - .19¼
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb 1.70 —
Carbinol butyl, normal (see Alcohol, amyl, refined).
secondary, dms., f.o.b., works lb .70 —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .14½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb .15 —
tanks, same basis lb .13 —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .07¼ - —
5-gal. dms., same basis lb .09½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .08¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls lb .06 08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb 09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb .03 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .03½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb .03½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .09 - —
NF, cbys lb .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., ton lots, works lb 4.25 - —
100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - —
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., lb 3.25 - 3.30
medium, cs lb 3.00 - 3.10
Coorges, cs lb 1.80 - 1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs lb 2.30 - 2.40
Indian, cs., futures lb 2.25 - 2.35
green, Alleppey, bgs., futures lb 1.85 - 1.90
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb 5.50 —
smaller lots lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg 2.00 - —
bulk grain quantities gm 5.00 —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm .67½ - —
tins, works gm .62 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram lb .37.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb 7.37 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units .32 - —
dms., works milli. units .30 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb .85 —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units .50 —
Carrol, bots lb 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .32 - .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .09¾ —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb .22½ - .23
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb .34 Nom.
imported, acid-precip., ground, bgs. or more lb .21¾ - .22
rennet-precip., unground, 100 or more lb .30 Nom.
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb .21 —
ton lots, same basis lb .22½ - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .24½ - —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick bls., lb .32 - .33
broken, bls. lb .27 - .27½
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs lb .09 - .09½
broken, bls lb .07¾ - .08¼
Honan, bls lb .17 - .18
Saigon, broken, bls lb .25 - .26
medium, bls. lb .33 - .34
thin, bls. lb .38 - .39
Buds, China, bgs lb .26 - .26½
Cassia fistula, baskts lb .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton 110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 12.00 45.00
synthetic, cns lb 22.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, lb 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls. lb .55 - .60
Celery seed, French, bgs lb .23 - .23½
Indian, bgs lb .21 - .21½
futures, bgs lb .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, etns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb .36 - .40
granules, etns., same basis lb .42 - —
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .45 - .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb .53 —
17.5% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb 49 —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb 50 —
26.5% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs and over, works lb 53 —
less than 500 lbs., works lb 54 —

Cellulose butyrate, gran., 37% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb .54 - —
48% butyryl content, etns., 500 lbs and over, works lb .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb 58 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb .56 - .61
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 61 69
Triacetate, flake etns., works, frt alld on 100 lbs or more lb 40 —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF bbls, bgs., works lb 70 72
Oxide, optical grade bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 —
kgs., 100 lb lots, works lb 1.75 -
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb .02¾ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb .04 - —
paint, bags, c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l., works ton 30.60
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb .45 - .50
Roman, bls. lb 1.10 1.50
Charcoal, bone, NF, bbls lb .23 - —
hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 51.30 - —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works ton 46.80 - 59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 - 43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton 41.80 - 45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ozs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00
l.c.l., works ton 50.00 - 60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 35.00 —
Willow, powd., bbls lb .06 .07

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb .0465- —
l.c.l., works lb .0495- —
tanks lb .0375- .0390
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb .1105 —
l.c.l., works lb .1170- 1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net ton 16.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 45.00 —
l.c.l. ex whse ton 50.00 -55.00
Chloral, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb .42 - —
tanks, works lb .40 - —
Hydrate, jars lb 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb .75 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb 1.05 - 2.00
refined, dms., stock points lb 1.20 2.15
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb .12¼ - .13½
Rubber, standard, etns., c.l., works lb .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb .07 12
l.c.l., stock points lb .09 19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 —
Chlorine, liquid, tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
Chloroform, see dms lb .20 .23
USP, dms lb .30 .33
Chloro(4)2 Toluidine, obls. lb 1.33 —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.35 —
cyls., 130-lbs., frt. alld lb .85 —
100-lbs. same basis lb .87 —
25-lbs., same basis lb 1.12 —
Cholesterol USP fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 8.50 —
5-lb pkg. lb 9.00 —
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb 3.00 3.10
feed grade fib dms., works lb 2.20 —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works, lb 3.00 3.10
Chromium acetate powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb No stocks
solut., 7% bbls., cs lb .0955- —
33% bbls, cs. lb No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .24 - .27
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, bbls lb .54 —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin USP bots lb 7.65 9.24
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb .45 .50
yellow, broken, bgs. lb .35 .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., ens., 100 ozs oz .85 —
Sulphate, ens., 100 oz. oz .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst. ens., 100 ozs oz. .60 —
small cryst., ens., 100 ozs oz. .65 —
Sulphate, N.F., ens., 100 ozs oz. .42 —

Check these 10 Continental features

before you buy pails for dry and viscous products



√ (1) Circular panel in cover gives greater rigidity and allows firm stacking of filled pails.

√ (2) Cover has deep gasket groove and full skirt — provides sure seal and if desired, permits use of a gasket.

√ (3) Lugs on cover are full length with punched slots — giving safer sealing and easier opening. Shipping tags can be attached through slot.

√ (4) A small embossment over each lug prevents jamming and sticking of covers during shipment or in storage.

√ (5) Ears on 5 gallon size are rigidly riveted to body and doped to prevent leakage. Pail has a heavy wire bail.

√ (6) Outward bead near top (5 gal.) and inward bead near bottom give a stronger, more rigid body.

√ (7) Pails are made of 28 gauge cold rolled steel throughout. Bodies are made of 2 panels, press locked and doped — insuring a sturdy, tight container.

√ (8) Both front and back panel of body can be attractively lithographed with sales message.

√ (9) Bottom is compound lined and has a 5 thickness seam, adding strength to pail.

√ (10) Bottom bead prevents pails from jamming too tightly when nested in shipment and storage.

Add up these ten Continental features and you have a high quality flaring pail, perfectly suited for packaging either dry or viscous products. Made in both 5 and 7 gallon sizes, Continental flaring pails serve as strong, protective containers for your products, yet they are light and easy to handle. They nest snugly—save storage space and freight costs (5,000 to 8,000 per 40' car). And to top it off, they can be attractively lithographed with your sales message to make your product stand out wherever they are displayed.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

100 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Cinchophen—Dibutylamine

Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.70	4.75
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works	lb.	4.50	4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.83	.88
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.22	.23
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	3.75	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.20	4.75
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb.	.17½	.18
futures, bls	lb.	.17¾	.18
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.20½	.21
futures	lb.	.21½	Nom.
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
CMC, purified, high, vis., cns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.65	.75
low and medium vis., cns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.62	.72
tech., low vis., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	—
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	—
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.58	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls.	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Cobalt linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.37¼	.37¾
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75¾	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.41	.42
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.85	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	145.00	160.00
Colchicum seed, bgs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30¼
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	.69
Copper acetate, cuprie, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb.	.218	.2525
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.48	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.22¾	.23¼
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50	—
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.53	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	180.00	—
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	190.00	—
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.06	Nom.
Italian, bgs	lb.	.05½	Nom.
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05¾	.06
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.48	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.53	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.15	.18
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	ton.	1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E.	ton.	56.50	57.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Cranesbill root, bls	lb.	.30	.31
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beechwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80% o, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.35
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	.20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	11.00
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.30	—
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works	gal.	1.50	—
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.50	.55
powd., cs.	lb.	.60	.65
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09	—
tanks	gal.	.53	.56
Cumin, seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.22¼	.22½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.35	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.75	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09½	.12¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11¾
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.34	—
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works	cyl.	40.00	—
6 oz. cyls., works	cyl.	10.50	—
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots	gal.	.32	—
100-gal. lots	gal.	.31	—
200-gal. lots	gal.	.30	—

D

2, 4-D, fib., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald	lb.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83	.90
Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.43	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.44	.50
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.49½	—
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.33	.34
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	44.15	55.75
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.18	.19
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.17	.18
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	6.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.35	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.12	—
Canary, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	6.71	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.09	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.86	—
dark, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	6.91	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.19	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.96	—
white paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	6.56	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.94	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.71	—
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.05	5.55
laboratory grade, bots	100 grams.	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	2.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Dianylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	52.00
California	ton.	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	—
California	ton.	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.70¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68¾	—
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.56¾	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.36½	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—

chemical intermediates

Acetanilide
Amino Hydroquinone Diethyl Ether (2,5-Diethoxy Aniline)
Amino Hydroquinone Dimethyl Ether (2,5-Dimethoxy Aniline)
Amino Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether (2,5-Di-n-Butoxy Aniline)
N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl) Aniline (Phenyl Diethanolamine)
N,N-Di (Beta Hydroxyethyl)-m-Toluidine (m-Tolyl Diethanolamine)
N-Ethyl-N-Beta Hydroxyethyl Aniline (Phenyl Ethyl Ethanolamine)
Hydroquinone
Meta Aminophenol
Ortho Aminophenol
Para Aminophenol
Quinone
Triethyl Phosphate

• FOR DYES
• PHARMACEUTICALS
• SPECIALTIES

• TEC *chemicals are produced in our modern plant at Kingsport, Tennessee. From start to finish, these chemicals are under careful quality control to assure the user of uniform properties. For information on these chemicals, write to our nearest representative—in New York: 10 E. 40th St., Cleveland: Terminal Tower Bldg., Chicago: 360 N. Michigan Ave.*

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .58½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - —
tanks, works lb. .57 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald lb. .28 —
Dicumarol, fib. dms., works lb. 24.00 - 25.00
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l. lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l. lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
tanks lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .26 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. 75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. 48 - 57
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots kilo. 255.00 - 330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .33 - —
Oleate, ligid, bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
Stearate, bols., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
tanks, works lb. .44¼ - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials, gram 1.23 - —
wholesalers, vials gram 1.03 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .10¼ - .10¾
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .72½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
tanks, works lb. .71 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16¼ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - .23¾
l.c.l. lb. .23 - .26¼
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .23
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .18
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .28 - .32
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms lb. .17 - .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC, gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .48
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Dipropylene glycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 64.00 - 66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .35 - .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs lb. 2.50 2.75

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.30 —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 3, cns. lb. 28.55 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .82 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .97 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 - —
179 Azo rubine lb. .95 - —
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .84 - —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 - —
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .62 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 - —
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .85 - —
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .77 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 - —
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .78 - —
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb 2.96 - —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 - —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.38 - —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.85 - —
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.57 - —
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .78 - —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 - —
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.56 - —
401 Diamine black BH lb. .58 - —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .96 - —
419 Diamine fast red F lb. 1.05 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .82 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. 1.08 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.48 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.78 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra, lb. .81 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .60 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 - —
639 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.77 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.93 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.55 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 - —
693 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.51 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 3.60 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.68 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 2.14 - —

the difference is .002 of an inch!

Whether the product is a box of lollypops or luxurious ladies' hose, the difference that makes the sale is often the glossy buy-appeal in the .002-inch lacquer coating on the package!

In inks, on paper and paperboard, lacquer *sells*. Washable, colorless, odorless lacquer adds beauty to printed and unprinted paper surfaces.

Lacquer *saves*, too. Scuff-proof, moisture-proof, grease-proof lacquer keeps packages fresh and attractive for months in storage and on the dealer's shelf.

Beauty, toughness, and its speedy drying qualities make lacquer the preferred surface coating for a wide list of products, ranging from fine furniture to compacts.

CSC butanol, butyl acetate and dibutyl phthalate help make lacquer—industry's most versatile surface coating. These CSC solvents and plasticizers produce the smoothness and toughness that spell more sales and more durability for lacquered papers and paperboard.

If you manufacture lacquer, we suggest that you re-evaluate your lacquer formulas to see what CSC butanol, butyl acetate and dibutyl phthalate can do for you. At today's low prices, fermentation butyls offer you the opportunity to produce the highest quality lacquers without increasing your manufacturing costs.

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
17 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FOR FACTORY, FARM, HOSPITAL AND HOME

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Ferric Cacodylate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, single double paste	lb.	2.52	—
	double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.48	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.55	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.07	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

	Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
	Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
	Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
	Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
	Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
	FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Auramine, O	lb.	1.66	—
	Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
	Jet	lb.	1.08	—
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
	Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
	Y, extra	lb.	.56	—
	Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
	Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
	Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
	Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
	Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.76	—
	Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
	Rhodamine, azo- R, extra conc.			

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

	Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
	Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
	Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
	Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

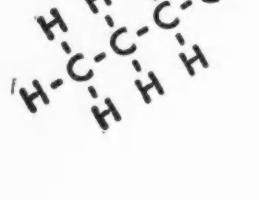
E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.48	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	.99	1.02
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.27	.28
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.35	.36
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.46	.47
select, bndls.	lb.	.60	.65
Emetine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	42.50	45.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram		.80	.70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, cns	lb.	1.35	1.40
Eserine, bots	oz.	53.00	56.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	60.00	61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.095	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095	—
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, anesthesia, bots., 50cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75cc, hospitals	bot.	1.36	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.50	—
Anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns	lb.	.70	1.05
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
synthetic, dms. incl., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98°c. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99°c. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
95-98°c. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10¼	—
99°c. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10¾	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	.46	—
Ethyl acetoacetate prices on dms., c.l., dlvd, ¼c. higher, l.c.l., ¾c. higher.			
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.36	.40
Butyrate, bgs	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms	lb.	.38	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Methyerylate, M-2, dms., works	lb.	.60	—
cns., works	lb.	.63	.67
P-2, cns., works	lb.	.65	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	No prices.	
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.40	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.12	—
smaller containers	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.08½	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.25
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	.26
tanks, works and frt. equald. or alld.	lb.	.15¾	.16¾
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
E.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls	lb.	6.75	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.80	6.90
smaller lots	lb.	1.35	2.05
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	.12	.13
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	2.05	2.75
Eugenol, prime, USP	lb.	.15	.17
Euphorbia pil., herb, bls			

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00	19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
futures, bgs.	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.13¼	.13½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			

CELANESE* n-PROPYL ALCOHOL *in Volume*



Celanese production of n-propyl alcohol is now meeting large-scale demands. This straight chain alcohol—applicable to processes where its characteristic excellent solvent action and miscibility can be used to advantage—is available for shipment in drum or tank car amounts.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

MOLECULAR WEIGHT		60.09
COLOR		water white
ODOR		characteristic alcohol-like odor
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	20°/4° C	0.8044
DISTILLATION RANGE	ASTM °C	2° including true boiling point
WEIGHT PER GALLON	20° C	6.7 lbs.
SOLUBILITY		soluble in water and practically all organic solvents
FLASH POINT	open cup	85° F
BOILING POINT	1 atm.	97.2° C
FREEZING POINT		—127° C
VAPOR PRESSURE	100° F	0.9 lbs. per sq. in. absolute
RELATIVE EVAPORATION RATE		11.1 (ether = 1)

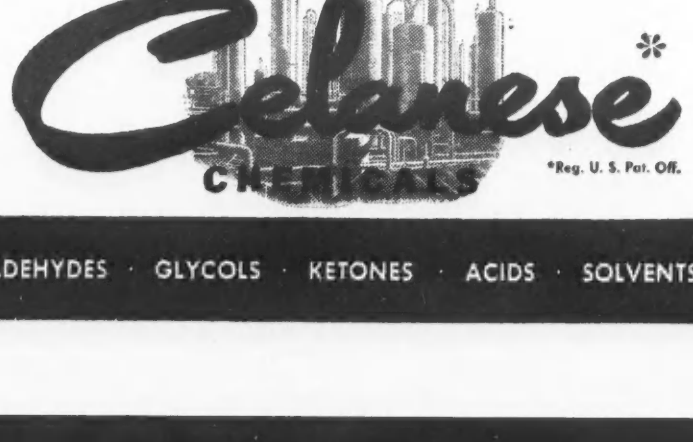
If you are looking for an improvement in your products, or short cuts in processing, the straight chain advantages of n-propyl alcohol are worth investigation. n-Propyl alcohol allows the solvent user greater solvent formulation freedom and can be used as a replacement and extender for higher alcohols. Call or write for additional information and specifications.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA,
Chemical Division,
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

Celanese*

U. S. P. FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde, one of the most important products in the growing family of Celanese Organic Chemicals, is now offered in greater volume. This high quality, U.S.P. chemical is sold commercially as Formalin, a water white solution containing 40% formaldehyde by volume, 37% by weight. It is obtainable in both methanol inhibited and uninhibited grades.



*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS · ALDEHYDES · GLYCOLS · KETONES · ACIDS · SOLVENTS · PLASTICIZERS

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .12 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 34.50 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Fishberries, bgs lb. .24 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 150.00 Nom.
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 155.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 142.50 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 -41.00
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
65% bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 -36.00
60% bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60% bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol free (uninhibited) tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .45 .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
tanks lb. .24 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —

G

G salt, bbls lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .10125- —
Bayonne, 76 octane, tanks gal. .126 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .09875- .1025
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06 - —
Gelatin, silver label, cs., works lb. 1.20 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .15 - .16
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .20
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
prime lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 Nom.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
No. 3, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Ginseng root, cs lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate),
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .14½ - —
40-65, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
65-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
90-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
pulverized, 50-60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .32
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .41

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - .24
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - .22
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼ - .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼ - .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼ - .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾ - .41¼
tanks lb. .39¼ - .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼ - .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼ - .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .39¾ - .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .39¾ - .40¾
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 .41
Golden seal, root, bls. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 .06
crystalline, 83-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex wnse lb. .22 .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 .22
No. 2 whse lb. .23 —
Grease, house, loose lb. .06⅜ Nom.
White, choice, loose lb. .07⅜ Nom.
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .06⅜ Nom.
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybydic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½ - —

Ferric Glycerophosphate—Guaiac Wood

Green, chrome, color content 21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41½ - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾ - —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼ - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½ - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾ - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½ - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½ - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
Green, chrome, c.p., reduced color, 36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26½ - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .28 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .29¼ - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .33 - .36

For the good name of your product... custom-built protection

Basic fine chemicals of **uniform, dependable purity** are the best protection for the name of your product. You add to your manufacturing skill eighty-one years of chemical experience when you specify Mallinckrodt.

Chemicals in a wide range of grades are *custom-built* to meet every pharmaceutical and cosmetic need.

Bismuth Salts

GRADES	BULK fl. oz. per lb. (average)	CUSTOM-BUILT FOR
Bismuth Subcarbonate Extra Light	80	Suspensions
U.S.P. Light	52	Suspensions
U.S.P.	32	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Heavy	27	Tablets
Bismuth Subnitrate N.F. VIII	32	Powders Suspensions All-purpose use
N.F. Heavy Powder	26	Tablets
Bismuth Subsalicylate U.S.P.	120	Powders All-purpose use
U.S.P. Special	130	Suspensions Powders of great bulk

All U.S.P. or N.F. grades of a compound are of identical purity. Bulk is the only variable.

Other Mallinckrodt Bismuth Compounds include:

Bismuth Subgallate
Bismuth Betanaphthol
Bismuth Citrate
Bismuth Hydroxide
Bismuth Nitrate
Bismuth Oxide Anhydrous
Bismuth Oxychloride
Bismuth Phenosulfonate
Bismuth Salicylate 40%
Bismuth Subiodide
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate

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BISMUTH SUBNITRATE ☐ BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE ☐
MINOR BISMUTH COMPOUNDS ☐

NAME_____
COMPANY_____
ADDRESS_____

Guaiacol Crystals—Magnesium Carbonate

Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12 - .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .40
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .50
No. 2 lb. .41 - .45
No. 3 lb. .35 - .36
No. 4 lb. .32 - .33
No. 5 lb. .30 - .31
No. 6 lb. .28 - .31
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
No. 2, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.65
No. 3, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N.H., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Hematine extract, cryst., no. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .75
Henna leaves, bls lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol (see Methylpentanediol).
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.19.00 - —
works lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.20.00 -21.50
works lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib, dms., works, 50 kilos. kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.14.50 -18.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.33.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.33.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib, cns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.35 - 6.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .74½- .85
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.60 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Idochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 5.15 -12.30
beta, cns. lb. 7.05 - 6.50
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib, dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 3.85 - 4.60
powd., bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. 17 -14.50
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Nitrate, red, tech., dms lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .82 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with alloisoleucine, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works, c.l. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .09 - .18
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .31
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .09125- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .09 - .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .08875- .0925
Penn., 45, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - .1175
47, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .1225
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.85
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
hydrous lb. .20 - .22
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .13 - .13¼
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls lb. .07 - .08
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .65 - .66
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls. lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, dms., lb. .25¼- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26 - —
powd. bbls. lb. .26 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .41½
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .42½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .18 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1785- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17¼
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- .24
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- .29
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2140- —
Stearate, bbls., c.l lb. .40 - —
ton lots lb. .41 - —
less ton lots lb. .42 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17½- .22½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .23¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .30
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton.10.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - .27
without leaves, bls lb. .24 - .26
Linseed oil, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.60.50 -61.00
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06⅞- .06¾
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .65 - .70
leaves, NF lb. .85 - 1.00
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .46¼
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 Nom.
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .78 - .79
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. .93 - .95
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .85 - .90
West Indian, bls lb. .90 - .92
broken, bls lb. .70 - .75
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, cns., works lb. .29 - —
USP, light cns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .50
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

The problem was to develop a stable multivitamin product of uniform potency, size and color. When Strong Cobb's staff of 52 pharmaceutical chemists developed their answer—the finished product met their most exacting specifications. It was called a CELET, and its 18 different coats consisted of 64 individual layers. The CELET provided unique separation of incompatible substances. AGAIN STRONG COBB'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS HAD DEVELOPED SOMETHING NEW IN PHARMACEUTICALS.

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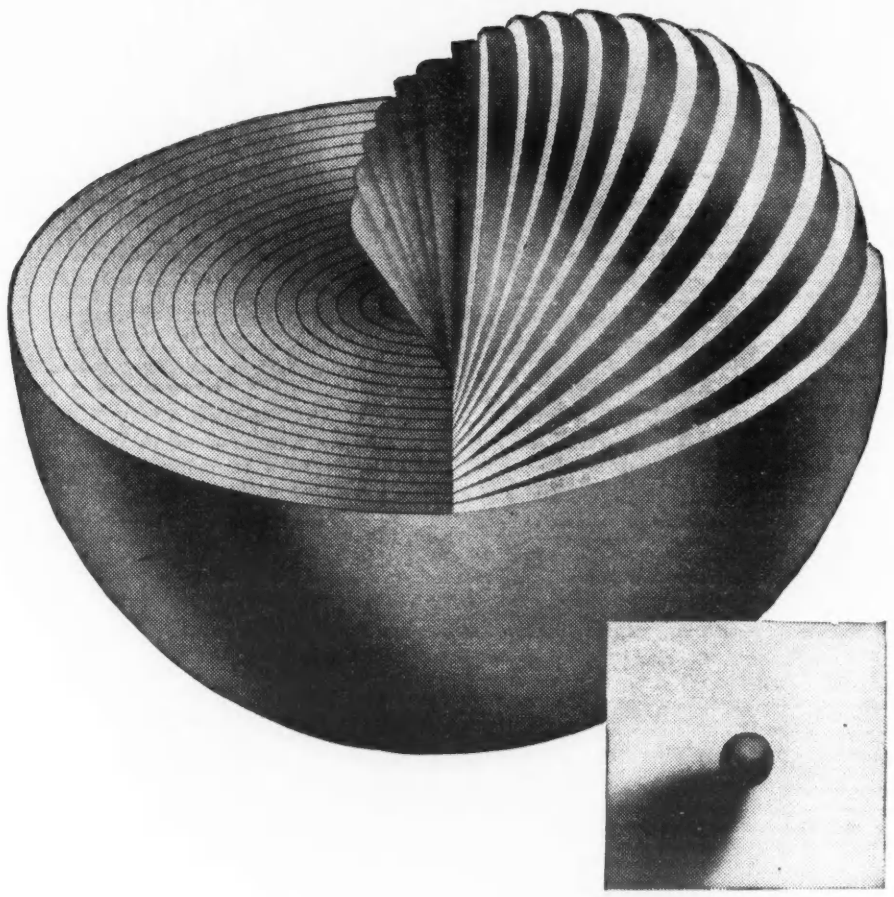
...then 52 pharmaceutical chemists built a *celet*



1. *Compressed slug—therapeutic agents and filler.*
2. *15 layers—therapeutic agents.*
3. *3 layers—protective coat, water-soluble moisture-resistant film.*
4. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
5. *2 layers—protective coat.*
6. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
7. *2 layers—protective coat.*
8. *3 layers—therapeutic agent.*
9. *2 layers—protective coat.*
10. *3 layers—protective coat and adhesive.*
11. *1 layer—aqueous medium protective coat.*
12. *2 layers—white shellac.*
13. *1 layer—gelatin solution.*
14. *4 layers—protective coat.*
15. *4 layers—sub-coat.*
16. *2 layers—adhesive.*
17. *12 layers—finishing coat.*
18. *Color process (eight hours).*
19. *4 layers—polishing agent.*

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Magnesium Chloride—Mica

Magnesium chloride, anh[illegible] works lb. .12¼ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., work[illegible] ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 - 46.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - —
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½ - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Blue, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .46 - .55
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .24 —

Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 - 79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 - 82.00
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd East lb .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. lb. .22½ - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn. dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.72.00 Nom.
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
small, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
French, bls lb. .32 - .33

Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb. 8.75 - 9.00
synthetic, tech., ctns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, ctns lb. 8.60 - 9.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.25 - 4.35
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 100-lb. containers, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.32 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.42 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .78 - —
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 .70
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss 3c. higher.

Methanol, synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
eastern production, zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .49½ - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld gal. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more lb. 7.25 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb. 8.75 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., 3c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - 60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - 67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .61½ - —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½ - —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, ens lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, ens. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, ens lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, dms. lb. .39 —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 36.00 - 38.00
Iodide, bots., cbys lb. 3.00 - 4.85
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
ens, works lb. .48 - .50
P-1, ens., works lb. 60 —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½ - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11¼ - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 —
Methylionone, A, ens lb. 6.55 8.30
D, ens lb. 7.50 - 9.35
prime, ens lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, ens lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜ - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

TEPCO

FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

SODIUM BENZOATE U. S. P.

Fine-flaked and free from cloudiness in solution.

NATURAL WOOD METHANOL

Denaturing and anti-freeze grades.

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .10 - .12¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .36¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½ - .37¾
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .04 - .14
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½ - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½ - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF,* cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - .76
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.60 - —
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - —
5 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .22 - .23
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½ - .07
Oriental, bgs, source lb. .05½ - .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton. 61.00 - 62.00
J2, ex dock ton. 53.00 - 54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼ - .07¼
78°, bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07⅝ - .085
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .065 - .075
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.60
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56 lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs. dm. 53.65 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 11.80 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - 137.16
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo. unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .41 - .42
futures, bgs. lb. .41 - .42
West Indian, bgs lb. .35 - .36
futures lb. .35 - .36
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

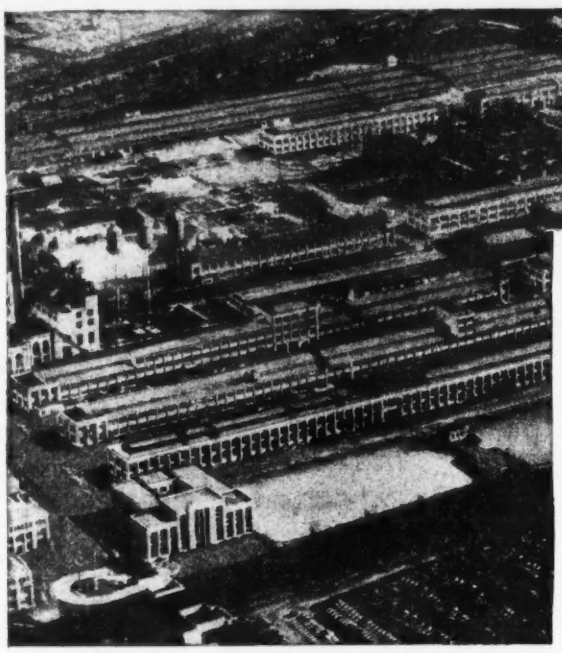
O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½ - —
10° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, octylhexyl).
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
USP, bots. lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .95 - 1.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 - 190.00
Seed, bots lb. 80.00 - 100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Russian, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Oil, apricot kernel, tech. (see Oil, persic).
USP (see Oil, persic).
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .18 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.95
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .33 .43
synthetic, dms lb. .15 .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.00
rectified, cns lb. 2.90 - 3.65
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 5.00 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Castor, brown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .21½ - .22
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
tanks lb. .19¼ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tanks lb. .23 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23½ - —
tanks lb. .22 - —

Milk Powder—Oil, Costus

Oil, castor, hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
tanks lb. .18¼ - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .13 - .13¼
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .17½ - .18
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .45 - .95
dms. lb. .40 - .85
Celeryseed, bots lb. 14.00 - 16.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb 33.00 - 73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .75 - 1.03
Java, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.55
from Zanzibar buds, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15 - —
Pac. coast lb. .14 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl. dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms. l.c.l. lb. .24 - .24¼
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .20 - .22
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 2.40 - 2.45
Coriander, bots lb. 31.00 - 35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .14¼ - —
dms., New York lb. .1725 - —
Costus, bots oz. 30.00 - —

CINCHOPHEN N. F. PHENYLCINCHONINIC ACID 2-PHENYLQUINOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID



The older notions regarding an etiologic relationship between cinchophen and acute yellow atrophy of the liver or acute hepatitis are now considered to be without foundation. (1)

Cinchophen and its derivatives increase the permeability of the kidneys selectively to uric acid, and therefore greatly increase the excretion of urates in the urine. (2)

Cinchophen is useful in acute gout; it relieves pain in this disease, acting more promptly than colchicum and, when proper dosage is used, generally without undesirable side effects. (2)

Calco Technical Bulletin No. 722 on the subject of Cinchophen, Neocinchophen, and other Phenylcinchoninates, is available.

(1) Editorial. J. Am. Med. Assn. 133, 1157 (April 12, 1947).
(2) New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1947.

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division
North American Cyanamid, Limited
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario

Calco

CALCO's Bulk Pharmaceuticals*

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal . . . the Sulfa drug of choice)
Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
(powder and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl.
Pyridoxine HCl.
Saligenin
Propylthiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Oil, Cottonseed—Oil, Turkey Red

Oil, cottonseed, crude, tanks, works. lb. .11 - .11¼
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, dms lb. .17½- —
tankcars lb. .15¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns lb. 7.00 -10.00
Cumin, bots lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .77 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .66 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26½- —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .35 - .41
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .45 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
1,000,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units .55 - —

Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 9.50 -11.50
Bourbon, cns. lb. 8.25 -15.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 7.50 -11.50
Grapefruit lb. .85 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .14½- .15
prime, burning, dms lb. .15½- .16
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.00 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots lb. 9.75 12.25
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.35
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Messina lb. 3.25 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 5.20

Oil, lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 8.00
terpeneless, bot lb. 35.00 -83.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2880- —
l.c.l. lb. .2940- .2980
tankcars lb. .2760- —
tankwagon lb. .2790- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W, cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .38
600-650 steam refd., tanks, gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .10 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms lb. .1520- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).

Oil, mustard, synthetic, USP, cns lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Seed, expressed, dms lb. .23 - .23¼
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .41 - —
20°, dms lb. .40 - —
30°, dms lb. .38 - —
Neroli, French, bots lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.35
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - 4.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .50 - .60
Officica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. lb. .17 - .17¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleo, oil, extra, tres lb. .16 Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms gal. 3.25 - 3.35
edible, Calif., dms lb. 3.85 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.35 - 4.45
Moroccan, dms. same basis. gal. 4.05 - 4.10
foots, dms lb. .24½- .25
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .60 - .75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .85 - 1.25
Calif., cns lb. .70 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms lb. .65 - .80
Messina, coppers lb. 3.25 - 3.35
West Indian, cns lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms lb. .21½- .22
tankcars lb. .20 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, persic).
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
drums lb. .19½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.95
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.75 - 8.30
Persic, USP, dms lb. .45 - .56
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. lb. 1.50 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .69
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C lb. .09½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret, dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C gal. .86 —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .13 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½- —
light, dms gal. .16½- —
tankwagon gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .24 Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks lb. .14 - —
saponified, dms lb. .15 - .15½
double dist., dms lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers. oz. 25.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .63 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 14.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.80 - 3.10
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.70 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 13.75 -16.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .10 - —
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1620- .1660
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1820- .1860
light-pressed, dms lb. .1520- .1560
tanks lb. .14 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .45 - .55
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Savory, cns lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 18.75 -19.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10½- .10¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .1530- —
l.c.l. lb. .1610- .1670
tanks lb. .1410- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1410- —
l.c.l. lb. .1490- .1550
tanks lb. .1290- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .14 - —
drums lb. .15½- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45° tankcars lb. .2150- —
drums lb. .2220- .2270
natural winter 45°, tankcars lb. .20 - —
drums lb. .21 - .21¼
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, tmp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .05¾- —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12½- .13
Tansy, cns. lb. 9.00 -14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .52¼- .54¾
tanks, works, South gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms lb. .24 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.35
white, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
tanks lb. .20 - —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).

THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb. .30 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -14.00
Haitian lb. 10.50 -13.50
Whale, ref., natural, dms. lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms. lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms. gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. gal. .53½- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .52½- .56½
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .56 - .60
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - .68
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .67 - .71
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .65½- —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .68½- .72½
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .72 - .76
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. gal. .78 - .82
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F. gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F. gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 8.75 -14.25
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.60
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.65 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 12.00 -22.50
Bourbon, bots lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Madagascar, bots lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
low titre, dms lb. .18¼- .19¼
tankcars lb. .16 - —
white, dms lb. .17¾- .18¾
tankcars lb. .16½- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .13 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2410- —
Molybdate lb. .45 - —
Persian, bols lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Portuguese, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .26 - .27
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - .31
Verona, bls lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .62 .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms lb. .28 —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- .33½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- .33½
25°-27°, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, cns., 50-lb. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms lb. .18 - .20
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.10 - 5.25

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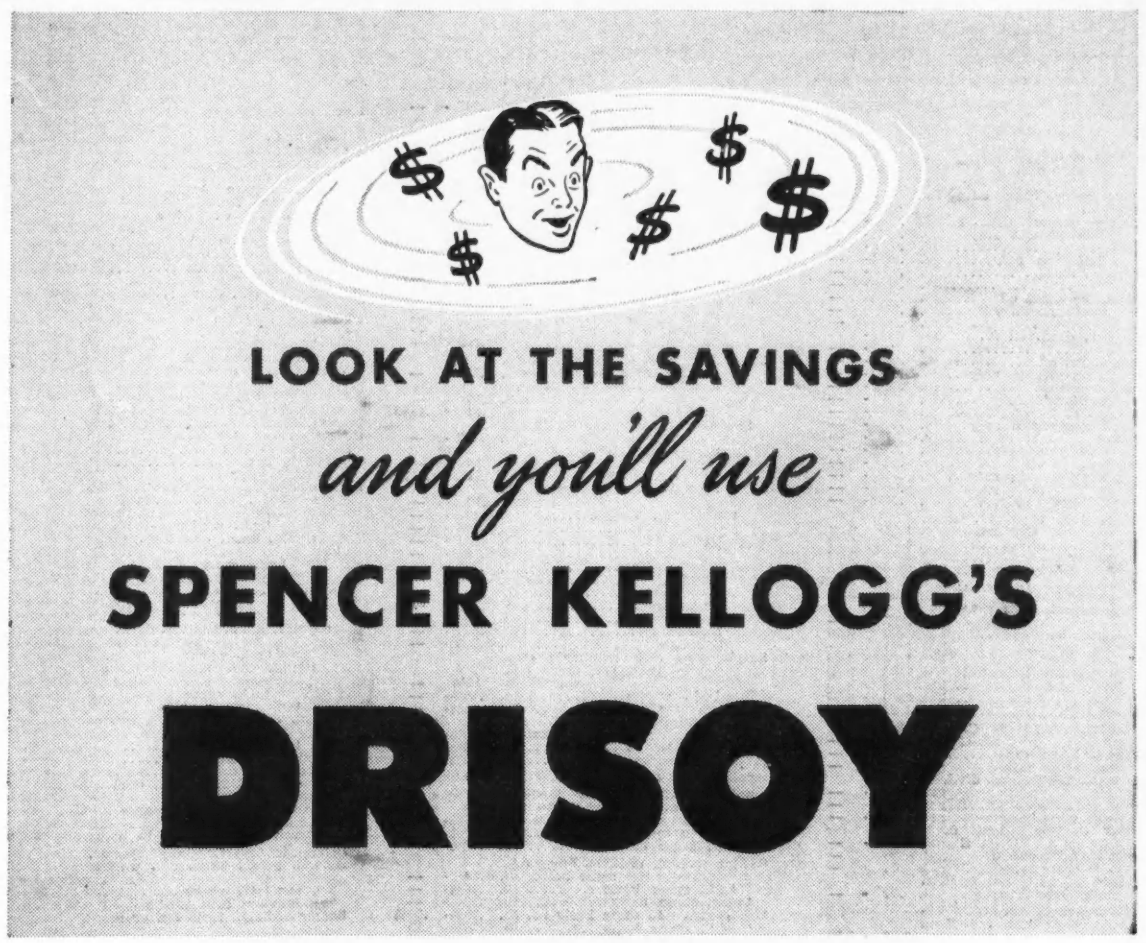
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 3.60 - 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Portuguese, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .63
92%-94%, dms., works lb. .47 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0690- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0710- —
Paraffin, fully refined, slabs, 120-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0730- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0735- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0760- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .08 - —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys lb. .51 - .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .39 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works, lb. .19 .20
Parathion tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 2.50 —
l.c.l., works lb. 2.55 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - .63
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .41
powder, bxs lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 .28
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. .50 Nom.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 68.00 -70.00
Pectin, NF, citrous, bbls lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, calcium, amorphous, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .05½- .06¼
Potassium, crystalline, bottles, distributors, unlabeled 100,000 units bot. .14½- —
200,000 units bot. .22 - —
500,000 units bot. .44½- —
1,000,000 units bot. .82 - —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .06½- .07⅛
Procaine, crystalline G, in oil, with or without Al. Ms., 10cc. bottles, 300,000 units per cc., distributors, unlabeled bot. 3.40 - —
regular or micronized, bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .07 - .07¾
Sodium, amorphous, bottles, distributors, unlabeled 100,000 units bot. .12½- —
200,000 units bot. .18 - —
500,000 units bot. .34½- —
1,000,000 units bot. .62 - —
crystalline, bottles, distributors, unlabeled, 100,000 units. bot. .14¾- —
200,000 units bot. .22½- —
500,000 units bot. .45¾- —
1,000,000 units bot. .84½- —
bulk, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .07 - .07¾



● Compare the cost figures! Using Drisoy instead of linseed oil saves thousands of dollars on the purchase of a single tank car of oil. Drisoy reduces your costs by a substantial percentage when substituted for raw linseed oil; when it replaces a refined and bodied oil, the saving is most important.

Drisoy has definitely arrived as an outside house paint vehicle. Experience, not only on test fence exposures, but also on actual house painting that has borne the test of three years' wear and tear, shows that its films are indistinguishable from those of pure linseed oil. Drisoy's place in commercial products, including the stability of its packaged paints is no longer in question. Its price, in comparison to linseed oil, assures the manufacturer the opportunity of producing fine paint at prices that will command volume in future markets. Your saving is made at no sacrifice in quality!

For detailed information on the application of Drisoy in your outside house paint formulations, write for special reports of the Kellogg Technical Service Department.

The First Name in Vegetable Oils

SPENCER KELLOGG AND SONS, INC.

BUFFALO 5, N. Y.

Pennyroyal Leaves—Pyroxylin

Pennyroyal leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3, gal. .10½- .11⅛
Pepper, black, bgs lb. .92 - .95
futures, bgs., nearby lb. .86 Nom.
Mar. ship't, new crop lb. .84 Nom.
April ship't, bgs lb. .83 Nom.
May ship't, bgs lb. .81 Nom.
June-July ship't, bgs lb. No prices.
Red, Carolina, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Hontaka, bgs., futures lb. .60 - .60½
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .18 Nom.
Mombassa chillies, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Niger, capsicum, bgs lb. .37 - .38
birdseye, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
White, bgs., afloat lb. 1.05 - 1.10
May-June arrival, bgs lb. .95 - 1.00
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 - .65
imported, bls. lb. .75 - .85
Pepsin, NF lb. 2.90 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

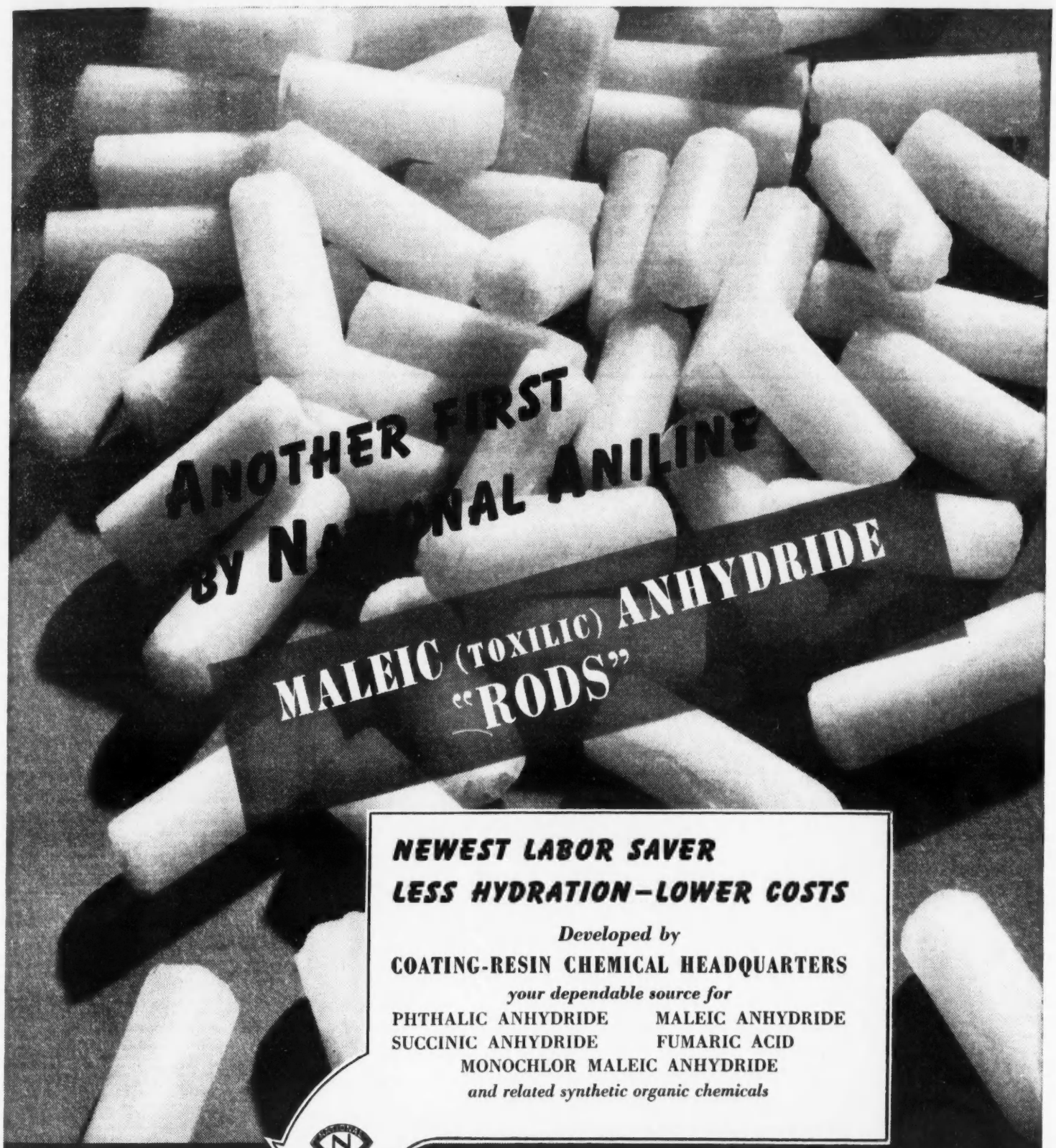
Peru balsam, dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3 lb. .021 - —
t.o.b. Indiana refy lb. .04½- —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. lb. .036 - —
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret, dms., c.l lb. .04⅞- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06 - —
California refy lb. .08¼- —
cream, c.l., dms lb. .06⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l lb. .05¼- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼- —
white, lily, dms., c.l lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
snow, dms., c.l lb. .07⅛- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .07⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
California refy lb. .12 - —
soft, dms., c.l lb. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
California refy lb. .10½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
Pennsylvania refy lb. .04⅝- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼- —
California refy lb. .08⅜- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.94 - 2.88
Illinois bbl. 2.45 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.43 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.14 - 2.75
Montana bbl. 1.97 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.75 - —
Upper field bbl. 3.85 - 4.50
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.97 - 2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery, bbl. 2.10 - 2.25
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.35 - 2.45
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.45 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.15 - —
Boston bbl. 2.175 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.08 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 2.04 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 2.05 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.12 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.05 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.175 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.15 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.04 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .081 - .118
Pennsylvania gal. .105 - .11
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .08125- —
No. 3 gal. .07875- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .085 - .0875
No. 1, straw gal. .085 - .0875
No. 2, straw gal. .08 - .085
range gal. .085 - .09
Pennsylvania, No. 1 gal. .11 - .113
No. 2 gal. .105 - .115
No. 3 gal. .105 - .11
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .1225- .13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1025- .115
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Camden, N. J. gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .182 - —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco gal. .123 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10625- .12
tankwagons, St. Louis gal. .1890- —
Newark gal. .15 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt gal. .22 - —
25-26° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p. gal. .24½- .26
270°-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p gal. .29 - —
26° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - .26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
36° C, m.a.p gal. .21 - .28½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p. gal. .26½- —
360-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p. gal. .21 - —
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .1125- .12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Chicago gal. .205 - —
Detroit gal. .221 - —
Milwaukee gal. .207 - —
Minneapolis gal. .205 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
St. Louis gal. .199 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .142 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks, gal. .10 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Chicago gal. .195 - —
Detroit gal. .211 - —
Milwaukee gal. .195 - —
Minneapolis gal. .195 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
St. Louis gal. .189 - —
Syracuse gal. .185 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- —
80% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
tanks, works lb. .10¾- —
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100% bots lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms, works lb. 30.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
tech., fib., dms. lb. 10.00 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 3.85 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l. same basis long ton. 4.25 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.85 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.85 - —
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.85 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum sohrt ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.28 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.83 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.46 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorpnous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .22 - .24¼
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24 - .26¼
Pichl leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .23 - .23½
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.95 - 2.10
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10⅛
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 72.00 -75.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 50,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 Nom.
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Polish, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs lb. .13¼- .13¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., 45%, works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. lb. .0830- —
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .31 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .12⅞- .13
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 192.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .48 - —
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0830- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .42¼
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.13
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- —
ex whse lb. .29 - —
Potassium persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .13⅛
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls lb. .21 - —
kegs lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
Solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - —
Indust. bulk, works ton. 36.00 - —
NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .14 - .15
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .78
tech., works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .13
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .45 - .48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .55 - .60
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 - .33
Berries, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .54 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 250-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
tankwagons, works lb. .15⅛- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt equald. E lb. .18½- —
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., works kilo. 55.00 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs lb. .23 - .26
husks, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. .05½- —
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 6.75 - 7.25
regular base, dms., works, gal. 6.65 - 7.15
(30 to 1) base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.95 -10.65
regular base, dms., works, gal. 9.83 -10.52
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .26 - .27½
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .37½- .39⅛
Pyridin, denaturing ret., dms., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.49 - 2.72
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- .80
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports. long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - —

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —



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Philadelphia 6, Pa., 200-204 S. Front St.	LOmbard 3-6387	New Orleans, La., Cotton Exchange Bldg.	Raymond 7228
San Francisco, Cal., 512 Howard St.	SUtter 7507	Portland 9, Ore., 730 West Burnside Ave.	Beacon 1853
Charlotte 1, N. C., 201-203 West First St.	CHarlotte 3-9221	Toronto, Canada, 137-145 Wellington St. W	Elgin 6495

MAR 21 1949 XUM

Quassia Chips—Shellac

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .17½ Nom.
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .11½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 Nom.
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis, lb. .10¾- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .12 - .13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs. lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net. flask.87.00 -89.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinindine, NF, V, cryst., cns. oz. 2.10 - —
powd., precip., cns oz. 2.05 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 1.35 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .73 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.07 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .91 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.35 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .80½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾- .54½
l.c.l., works lb. .51¼- .55

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.30 - —
Red, cadmium, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. .135 - —
Indian, dom., pure, ogs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11½- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. 1.00 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾- .07
Red para toner, bbls. lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .34 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 2.27 - 2.19
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dmc., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. .75 - .95
powd., bbls lb. .80 - 1.05
Riboflavin, USP, bots kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots kilo.175.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls. lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, 10 kilos gram. .12 - .16½
5 kilos gram. .13 - .17
smaller lots gram. .13½- .21½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .28 - .30
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls. lb. .95 - 1.00
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins lb.22.50 -23.00
Safrol, dms lb. .63 - .75
Sage, cyprus, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .22 - .22½
Greek, fancy, bls lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Syrian, bgs lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Saligenin, ctns., works lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs 100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., bgs. dlvd. 100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd ton.27.00 - —
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .28 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .30 - .31
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide (see Hyoscine hydrobromide).
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls. lb. .12 - .14
Pods, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs., afloat lb. .16½- .17
Central Amer., natural, bgs. lb. .17½- .18
Chinese, hulled lb. .22 - .22½
choice, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
Nicaragua, hulled lb. .27 - .28
Salvadorean lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, yellow lb. .16 - .16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .77½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .78 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs. lb. .71 - .72
No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Superfine, bgs. 10 bgs. lb. .65 - .66
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton. 23.00 -
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .71½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .65⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .65⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .65⅞- —
100-oz. lots oz. .66⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .45⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .46½- —
500-oz. lots oz. .47¼- —
250-oz. lots oz. .48 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Western, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls. lb. .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .33 .40
Smalt, black, cans lb. .11 —
Blue, cans lb. .16 —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Soapbark, bls lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls. lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls lb. .29 .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. — - —
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.00
l.c.l., works lb. .11⅝- .11⅞
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10⅛- .10¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —

Sodium bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11⅝- —
Citrate, USP, VIII, bbls lb. .21½- —
dms. lb. .22½ .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls lb. .28 —
dms. lb. .29 33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb. .17 - .17½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoroacetate, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, lb., works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
One oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs. lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls., powder, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 1.70 1.85
50%, cbys. lb. 1.00 1.15
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .82 —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .24½- .25½
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .23 —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .85 - .88
100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.72 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .18¾- —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms lb. 3.25 3.35
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton. 184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Sodium metal, dms., works lb. .18½- —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½ .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .60 .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac.whse ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 51.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .24
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .19 - —

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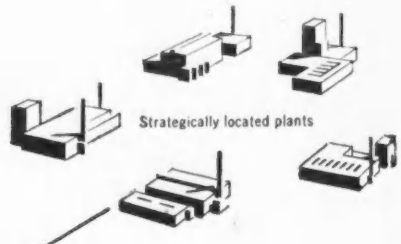
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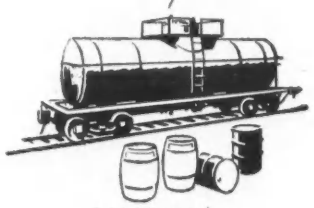
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It pays to specify SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

With today's costs of manufacturing so high, it's the wise chemical buyer who considers his purchases from every angle. Price and specification alone are no longer basis enough for a buying decision.

There is a good deal more a buyer can expect—speed of delivery, technical service, big-plant capacity to assure continued supply, knowledge of the industry and experience with its problems. On all these counts, more and more manufacturers agree, "it pays to specify Solvay."

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Nytron • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Phenolsulphonate—Sweet Basil

Sodium phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .33 - .34
powd., dms. lb. .36 - .37
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Phospho-aluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms. lb. .57 - .60
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turb'd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sodium sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd. bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100% tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 7.50 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.00 - —
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb. .24½- .25
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .27 .30
petroleum, 100°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .27 —
150°F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .27 —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1855- —
ton lots, works lb. .196 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton. 56.50 -57.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .20½- .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0595- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0615- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 2.95 - —
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. 40 - .45
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 1.60
White, bls lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.44 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb. .0602- .0613
l.c.l. lb. .07½- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb. .10½- .10¾
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs lb. .0593- .0608
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. 1.28 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. 1.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .43½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works ton. 58.00 —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works, lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 20.00 - —
Sulphanilamide, acetyl, dms., works. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton. 18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton. 22.00 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.69 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .18 .30
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.80 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.95
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.60 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .10 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .0465- —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stemless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton. .76 .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —
Prices on 46% triple superphosphate in other states and D.C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.70

As the result of four years of intensive research, specially developed production processes and hundreds of laboratory and field tests, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation is ready to supply you with increased quantities of

WYANDOTTE CARBOSE*
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
FOR PROMOTING DETERGENTS

*Specialized grades of **SODIUM CMC**

Wyandotte Carbose has proved its great value in increasing the effectiveness of both "built" and "unbuilt" detergent products. When incorporated in synthetic detergent formulations, small amounts of this unique compound promote detergency to a degree heretofore unattainable.

Thousands of tests on cotton fabrics show that Carbose increases soil removal and whiteness retention . . . helps prevent soil redeposition.

Detergents containing Carbose are already being used in several hundred commercial laundries. Excellent results have been obtained not only with cotton but with all classes of fabrics and with soils running from the lightest to the heaviest.

Carbose offers important advantages in a wide variety of other applications — such as water-base paints, textiles, paper and adhesives.

Wyandotte Carbose is economically priced and is available in carload quantities. If you would like to investigate what it can do for your product, simply ask your Wyandotte Service Representative for samples and complete information.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • *Offices in Principal Cities*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • CHLOROETHERS
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works	ton.	21.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.50	-	24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	22.00	-	30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50		—
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	24.00	-	—
l.c.l.	ton.	26.50	-	28.00
88.93-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	21.00		—
l.c.l., works	ton.	24.50		—
99-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	23.00	-	28.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	27.00	-	32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.	ton.	35.00	-	45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose	lb.	.07⅛		Nom.
fancy, loose	lb.	.07⅛		Nom.
special, loose	lb.	.06⅞		—
sulphonated, 25%, dms	lb.	.08	-	.08½
50%, dms	lb.	.10	-	.10½
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	12		15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	7.50	-	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	7.75	-	—
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago	unit-ton		No stocks.	
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk	unit-ton.		No stocks.	
Tansy leaves, bls.	lb.	.20		.30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs	lb.	.10½	-	.11¼
medium grades, bgs	lb.	.09	-	.09¾
Java, bgs	lb.		No stocks.	
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.46	-	.49
l.c.l., works	gal.	.49	-	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.38	-	.43
25-28%, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.53	-	.60
l.c.l., works	gal.	.56	-	.63
tanks, works	gal.	.45	-	.54
Tar coal (see Coaltar).				
Pine (see Pinetar).				
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports	long ton.		No prices.	
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	long ton.	225.00		Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.	lb.	.45		.50
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.95		1.00
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.49		—
dms.	lb.	.50		.54
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.54	-	.57
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½		—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25		.25⅛
NF, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.90	-	.95
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.95		1.00
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).				
com'l, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	-	—
tanks, South	lb.	.13	-	—
prime, dms	lb.	.39		.97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	-	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.63	-	1.03
prime, cns., dms	lb.	.55	-	.95
Terra alba (see Gypsum).				
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.08		.08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	-	.21⅛
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½	-	.25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)				
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works.	lb.	.70	-	—
Pyrophosphate, dms., works	lb.	.80	-	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	-	—
tanks	lb.	.50	-	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).				
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).				
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb.	15.00	-	17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs	lb.	5.25	-	—
Salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	5.00	-	5.25
with sodium acetate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.00	-	4.45
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	-	3.50
Theophylline, bots., kgs	lb.	7.50	-	7.65
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams	kilo.	160.00	-	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.24	-	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).				
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	-	5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38	-	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.40	-	—
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	3.50	-	—
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams		115.00	-	—
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.17	-	.17½
futures, bgs	lb.	.14¾	-	.15
Spanish, bls	lb.	.09½	-	.10
Thymol, USP, kgs	lb.	3.65	-	3.75
Iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	6.60		6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).				
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms	lb.	.97		.98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bots., works	lb.	.71½	-	—
Metal, Bolivian	lb.	1.03	-	—
Straits	lb.	1.03	-	—
Oxide, bbls.	lb.	1.01		1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks.	lb.	.60		.62
Titanium dioxide, anatase, enalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	.20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	.20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	—
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	-	.22⅛
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00		8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07½	-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	-	.08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher.				
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms	lb.	.54½	-	.55
smaller, pkgs., works	lb.	.65		1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works	lb.	.52		—
smaller pkgs., works	lb.	.40		1.00
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	2.50	-	2.73
Toluene (see Toluol).				
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)				
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—				
Bethelehem, Pa.	gal.	24½	-	—
Birmingham, Ala.	gal.	23¼	-	—
Chicago district	gal.	26½	-	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.26	-	—
Dangerfield, Tex.	gal.	.27		—
Hamilton, Ohio	gal.	.25		—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.25		—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.26		—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.24		—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.23	-	—
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works, Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.24½	-	—
St. Louis, Mo	gal.	.28	-	—
Syracuse, N. Y	gal.	.27	-	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.28	-	—
Woodward, Ala	gal.	.25	-	—
Wyandotte, Mich.	gal.	.27	-	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.23½	-	.25

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D.C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C., 30c. (4¼c.); N. E. 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. 3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2¾c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.	lb.	.80		.95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	1.75		1.80
Brazilian, cs	lb.	.85		.90
Surinam, cs.	lb.	.85		.90
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.24		—
truckloads, works	lb.	.24	-	—
ton to truckloads, works	lb.	.27	-	—
less than tons, works	lb.	.30	-	—
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.52		—
Triacetin, dms., works	lb.	.38½	-	.43
Tributyl citrate, dms	lb.	.41		.43
smaller containers	lb.	.46		.52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56½	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.57½	-	—
smaller containers	lb.	.71	-	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.81	-	—
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald	lb.	.10	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	-	—
tanks	lb.	.08½	-	—
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	-	-
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1	lb.	.10½	-	—
Zone 2	lb.	.11	-	—
Zone 3	lb.	.11½	-	—
zone 4	lb.	.11½	-	—

Trichloroethylene dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W) Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Trieresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	-	—
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.36½	-	.37
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.23		—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
Triethyl citrate, dms	lb.	.34		.36
smaller containers	lb.	.39		.45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.	lb.	.38		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39		—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	-	—
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	-	—
tanks	lb.	.50	-	—
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38	-	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	-	.39
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	-	—
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works.	lb.	.37		.39
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.31		—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.32		—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90		—
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.0175		—
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.016		—
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.015		—
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).				
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns., works	kilo.	207.00	-	242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).				
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works	lb.	4.75	-	—
Oxide, kgs., works	lb.	2.85	-	—
Tumeric root, Alleppey, bls, futures,	lb.	.22¼	-	.22⅛
Haitian	lb.	.10	-	.11
Madras, bgs	lb.	.18½	-	.19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).				
Sulphate, ref. dms., East	gal.	.50		—
Wood dest. dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.40	-	.53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	-	.55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.55		—
Turpentine, wood, steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works	gal.	.58	-	—
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC	gal.	.64		—
tanks, works	gal.	.34		—
Tyrothricin, bots.,	gram.	1.15		1.25

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1. *para*-Aminobiphenyl
2. *para*-Nitrobiphenyl
3. *ortho*-Anisidine
4. *para*-Anisidine
5. Benzoic Acid, Technical
6. Benzyl Chloride
7. Dichloroaniline
8. *ortho*-Chloroaniline
9. *para*-Chloroaniline
10. *ortho*-Chlorophenol
11. *para*-Chlorophenol
12. Cyclohexylamine
13. Dicyclohexylamine
14. Dinitroaniline
15. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 44°
16. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48°
17. *ortho*-Nitroaniline
18. *ortho*-Nitrochlorobenzene
19. Phenolsulfonic Acid
20. Sodium Benzoate, Technical
21. *para*-Toluenesulfonamide
22. *para*-Toluenesulfonchloride
23. Toluenesulfonic Acid

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Company _____
Street _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Urethane—Yellow, Chrome

U

Urethane, USP, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ..... lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- —
Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton.89.00 - —
46% N, bulk, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.98.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton.93.00 - —
40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton.102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton.100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton.98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .12

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .37 - .40
Indian, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton.90.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ..... ton.71.00 - 72.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units, mill. units. .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units, mill. units. .035 - —
Vitamins, A concentrate (see Oil, fishliver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.80.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .52 - .55
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .69 - .70
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .67 - .68
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .51 - .52
western hemisphere, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ... lb. .59 - .60
slabs, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .58
Candelilla, crude ..... lb. .52 - .53
refined, bgs ..... lb. .56 - .58
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .69
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .68 - .70
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .76
refined, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .75 - .76
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.01 - 1.03
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs. 138°-140° m.p., bgs. ..... lb. .16 - 16½
158°-162° m.p., bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .66 Nom.
Wax, microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .16
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- 14½
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis. lb. .21¼- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- 35½
Montan, crude, bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 Nom.
refined, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .82 - .84
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 150-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs ... lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .46 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs ..... lb. .23¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .35 - .36
cake, cs ..... lb. .36 - .37
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .... lb. .17 .20
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, ngs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton.11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ..... ton.19.00 - —
smaller lots St. Louis, works ton.13.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 - 27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l ton.14.50 —
gilders, bgs., c.l ..... ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l ton.13.00 —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton.30.00 —
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton.25.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 - 29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ..... ton.18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.22.00 - 25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls ..... lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Wild indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.40.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.50.00 - 55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .24 - —
fractions, ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.56 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.59 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.50 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala ..... gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district ..... gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex ..... gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y ..... gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ... gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo ..... gal. .22 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala ..... gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .23½- .25
Prices on 3 to 10° xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (3c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); E. Tenn., 30c. (4½c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C., 30c. (4½c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c. (3c.); Pa., 30c. (3c.); S. C., 30c. (5¼c.); Va., 30c. (2½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (2¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. (3c.).

Y

Yara, yara, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 - .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.60 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.55 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .34 - —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

The Filtrol Corporation
announces

ITS TWO NEW SUPERIOR
ACTIVATED DECOLORIZING ADSORBENTS
FOR THE VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OIL INDUSTRY

neutrol "e"

PROPERTIES

Physical State	Light gray powder
Mesh (T-200) (%)	93-95
pH (Approx.)*	4
Keeping Quality in Storage	Stable
Effect on F.F.A. Development	Negligible – not over 0.05% rise under normal contacting conditions.
Effect on Press Cloths	Negligible
Decolorizing Power	Approx. 37% greater than Special Filtrol

*on slurry

APPLICATIONS

Babassu Oil — Oleo Stock
Castor Oil — Olive Oil
Coco Butter — Palm Kernel Oil
Coconut Oil — Peanut Oil
Corn Oil — Rapeseed Oil
Cottonseed Oil — Rendered Pork Fat
Fish Liver Oil — Sardine Oil
Herring Oil — Sesame Oil
Lard — Soybean Oil
Menhaden Oil — Sunflower Oil
Oleo Oil — Used Frying Fat
Oleo Stearine — Whale Oil

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES

High Decolorizing Power, resulting in savings of:
Oil retained in press cake
Labor-press handling, trucking, etc.
Storage space
Freight
Cake disposal
Press requirements
Low free fatty acid rise
Negligible deterioration of filter press cloths

neutrol "i"

PROPERTIES

Physical State	Light gray powder
Mesh (T-200) (%)	99.0% (Min.)
pH (Approx.)*	3
Keeping Quality in Storage	Stable
Effect on F. F. A. Development	Slight – approx. 0.20% rise under normal contacting conditions
Effect on Press Cloths	Slight
Decolorizing Power	Approx. 42% greater than Special Filtrol

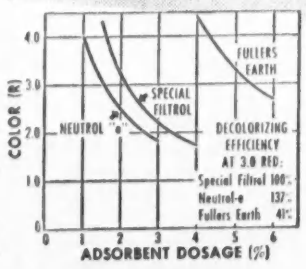
*on slurry

APPLICATIONS

Beeswax — Palm Oil
Candelilla Wax — Perilla Oil
Carnauba Wax — Red Oil
Grease — Stearic Acid
Lanolin — Tall Oil
Lard Oil (Inedible) — Tallow
Linseed Oil — Tallow Oil
Oiticica Oil — Tung Oil
(Also on Neutrol-E applications where minimum free fatty acid rise is unnecessary)

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES

High Decolorizing power, resulting in savings of:
Oil retained in press cake
Labor – press handling, trucking, etc.
Storage Space
Freight
Cake Disposal
Press Requirements



TYPICAL DECOLORIZING EFFICIENCY OF NEUTROL-E ON SOYBEAN OIL

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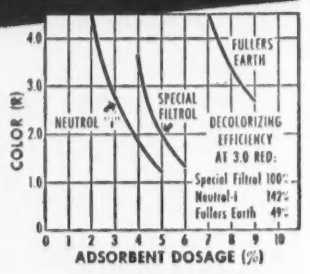

TYPICAL DECOLORIZING EFFICIENCY OF NEUTROL-I ON TALLOW

Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.60	1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185-	.0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¼-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.93 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	.02¼
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome	lb.	.24½-	—
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.25	.27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.35	38
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls	oz.	3.25	4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.32 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.47 -	—
NF, dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	No stocks.	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	No stocks.	
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld., E	lb.	.13½-	17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.16½-	19
l.c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14 -	.17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast	lb.	.18¼-	.20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers, bbls., works	lb.	.10¾-	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Purified precip., dms	lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.40 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.41 -	—
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼-	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.85 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45 -	.46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls	lb.	.51¾-	—
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	.22
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼-	.26¾
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.42¼-	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, Amer. process, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾-	—
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¾-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16⅞-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17⅛-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.39 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25 -	6.00
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.65 -	6.40
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.25 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45 -	—
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	8.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.90 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	7.90 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1160	1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.24½
normal, dms., works	lb.	43	45
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼-	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.36 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the March 7 issue of OPD.

U.S. Revenue Returns Decreased in January

The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department has reported taxes collected during January, 1949, as compared with similar data for January, 1948. Among the statistics presented are the following:—

	January 1949	January 1948
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed	$2.062.180.29	$1.323.459.33
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	84.909.296.82	94.957.715.75
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	8.249.459.25	9.304.733.90
Gasoline	28.772.439.03	30.851.344.30
Lubricating oils	7.968.018.91	5.460.484.40
Matches	523.041.53	521.692.96
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	39.260.96	63.764.78
Oleomargarin, including special taxes	1.389.427.26	730.053.20
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	418.930.03	10.142.93
Sugar	2.953.856.52	5.142.600.70
Toilet preparations, excise tax	9.648.063.26	10.371.512.61
Transportation of oil by pipeline	1.103.871.81	813.312.65
Total	$148.057.645.71	$159.350.818.53

Gair Plans Consolidation

The Robert Gair Company, folding carton and shipping container manufacturer, New York, is planning to move the carton equipment and business of the recently acquired M. S. Dowd Carton Company and consolidate it with its Connecticut Cartons division, Montville, Conn. Production will be under the direction of C. S. Huestis and folding carton sales will be handled by Thomas E. Catheart jr.

Smith-Dorsey Gives $10,000 To Neb. Medical Foundation

The Smith-Dorsey Company, Lincoln, Neb., has presented a gift of $10,000 to the Nebraska Medical Foundation to stimulate research in the fields of pharmacology and medicine. The foundation was organized last year for the purpose of providing funds for research, medical and lay education, public health and scholarships in medicine.

ACCL Western Div. to Meet

The western division of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its annual meeting in San Francisco on March 26th. Dr. Roger W. Truesdail, president of Truesdail Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, is the chairman of the division, and the vice-chairman in Herbert D. Imrie, president of Abbot A. Hanks, Inc., San Francisco.

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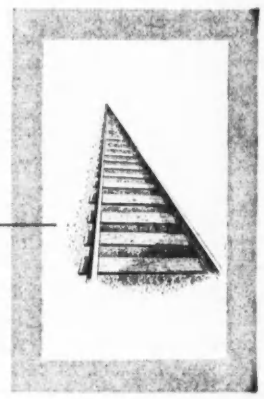

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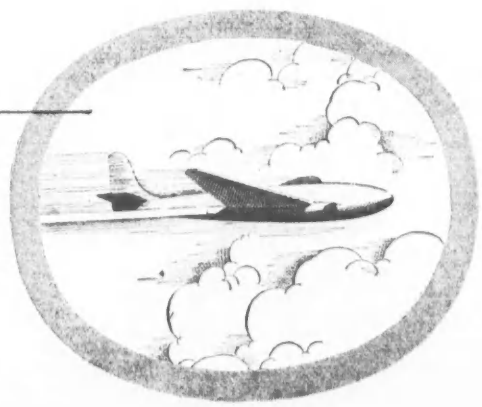

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Government Certification

There is a place and a need for government certification in the processes of the national economy. The where and what of its application, however, are difficult to determine. The question which they present looms large in the drug industry today in connection with the industry-invited certification of so-called "antibiotics" by the Food and Drug Administration.

In the pioneer days of penicillin, the first antibiotic, the belief that some form of centralized standardization was desirable, even if not fully necessary, was supported by concomitants arising from the exigencies of wartime. The certification of penicillin has not been burdensome. With the introduction of other antibiotics, the matter of cost becomes of greater moment in respect of governmental pretesting. But, many producers of these materials still desire that they, especially the newer ones, be governmentally certified. A legislative problem is presented by the fact that Congress must be asked for special authorization before any new product can be taken up for certification.

It is natural that FDA should advocate the enactment of a general, or basket, amendment to the food, drug, and cosmetic law, which would give it authority to pretest and certify any new antibiotic as it might be introduced. In a way, it is equally natural that some drug manufacturers look upon such authorization as a step toward bureaucratic insistence that all new drugs be subject to certification. The difficulty of so defining the somewhat misleading term, "antibiotic," as to encompass all that is desired but not to get into even debatable areas, hampers the movement for the facilitating of certification when it would be acceptable. It is expected that a satisfactory definition will be worked out through cooperation of the drug industry with FDA. Even that would not give the proposed amendment a green light.

It is argued that the pretesting of penicillin has demonstrated that it is not necessary, less than 0.5 percent of the thousands of specimens examined having been found below par. So, there is a project in motion to terminate the certification of penicillin, as such, but to keep preparations of the drug under the certification plan. There is some official attitude that, without certification, the quality of the penicillin on the market would not be so largely standard as it has been under certification. So, a sort of half-way idea is being advocated to provide in the proposed amendment that, if and when an antibiotic produced by a given manufacturer has been found up to standard over a period of a year or more, that product be decertified. Some manufacturers are said to like that idea. Why they should is most difficult to see on the affirmative side. It is doubtless to be expected that the manufacturer whose product was retained under certification would have the distinct and destructive competitive advantage of obvious government backing that would make the one-time claim of official guaranty under the pure drug law appear most modest and innocuous.

Whether the desirability and necessity of government certification of antibiotics are comparable with government inspection of meats is a question which cannot be answered off hand. If similar criterions apply to the former, it is most desirable that the enabling legislation and the administrative processes be carefully constructed with the full cooperation of the industry. It would be desirable to get a new term for the classification of so-called "antibiotics," and to define that term adequately. That applies whether certification is made permanent or is contingent upon the quality of the samples examined. If any provision is made for terminating certification, it should be based on and apply fully to a given product, not only to that of a given producer. Spot testing should be continued, but there should be no resumption of certification because the product of a given manufacturer was not kept up to standard. That product should be barred from commerce. Free enterprise should not be free from responsibility.

They Belong Together

From all the angles of interest, it is difficult to grasp the philosophy of the proposal of the Hoover commission that the food activities of the Food and Drug Administration be separated from those having to do with drugs and cosmetics and lodged with the Department of Agriculture. For one thing, it departs widely from the basic objective of the commission in the areas of costs. Certainly, it would also aggravate the duplication of efforts and functionings which has been so vigorously attacked by the commission. The puzzle is deepened by the fact that the findings of relevant task forces were largely pointed in a different direction and by the pertinent points presented in the report of the dissenting minority.

There is much to be said for the reformation commission's general inclination to advocate the elimination of small, narrowly purposed, independent or isolated agencies of administrative government. It is unfortunate that the construction and the processes of the executive departments are such that the integration of all relevant functionings is out of the question on a practicable basis. It is fundamental that each department should have supervision and other administrative interest over all matters which have to do elementally with its purpose. There are far too many isolated agencies whose independence consists largely, if not wholly, of having no regard for what any other agency has done or is doing on anything appertaining to what they may have in hand. There should be correlation. But, there must first be fundamental reformation.

It is practically impossible to draw a distinct line of demarcation between foods and drugs. The recent misadventures with salt substitutes offer testimony to that effect. So, the statutory control of foods should be allied closely with that of drugs and all attendant activities should be closely correlated. It is of secondary importance whether the agency entrusted with those activities be a part of the Department of Agriculture, of the Department of Commerce, or of the proposed department which would be concerned in some part with public health. The important thing is that it have overall authority to deal with everything which the activities would encompass. The now existing separation of labeling and pamphleting from other advertising is not good. More separation would be worse, especially because of the interfering, conflicting, and costly duplication which would inevitably result.

Administration of the original food and drugs act fell to the Department of Agriculture because it alone had even a neucleus of the laboratory facilities required. That department is quite jealous with respect to all matters pertaining to food which it insists upon regarding as wholly an agricultural product. The purpose of the food, drug, and cosmetic act is much more closely allied with the Department of Commerce—the statute specifically has to do with commerce. But, Agriculture has many things which logically belong to Commerce. There is no reason why it should get any more, and there certainly is no reason that whatever it gets or deserves should wreck the food, drug, and cosmetic act in confusion, conflict, and costliness.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Critical Materials at Home

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

We have read with interest in the March 7 issue of your REPORTER the excellent editorial regarding the problems incident to the maintenance of an adequate supply of critical materials. In giving to your editorial the thought which it deserves, it strikes me that perhaps many times we Americans are inclined to adopt a short-sighted policy when it comes to extending assistance to some of our industries right here at home, which are capable of producing such critical materials in adequate supply if given the necessary encouragement during their formative years when they need help most.

I am thinking particularly of our young, but very promising American tung industry. As you know, tung oil was high on the list of strategic materials needed by our country during World War II. We are producing here in America today a tung oil of very high quality, suitable for any purpose to which tung oil from any other source may properly be put. And our American tung industry not only offers every promise of being able to furnish the most exacting needs of American industry for tung oil, but also offers a potential home source of this oil for our country's possible future war needs.

Like any other infant industry, our American tung industry has its full share of problems to overcome, and we are in process of struggling through a period of readjustment, which I suppose is inevitable in the wake of the kind of war through which we have just come. The price for our product is declining while our production costs continue high. However, those of us who are engaged in this industry have the utmost confidence that we will weather the storm satisfactorily if we sit steady in the boat—and especially if we have the help and encouragement of the consumer groups who use our oil. We have faith in these American consumers and faith in their support of an American industry. We also have the greatest respect for their good, sound judgment to the extent that we do not believe that they will stand idly by and permit a bonafide home source of a critical material like tung oil to be destroyed, and thus force America to be entirely dependent upon foreign sources to supply this material. The prospect becomes all the more aggravated by realization that the only substantial foreign source of supply, in the event of another war, may fall under the absolute control of the nation with which our United States may find itself at war.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate you again for your very meaty editorial on the problem of critical materials.

Lumberton, Miss. MARSHALL BALLARD, JR.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

ing and packaging requirements, living conditions, labor supply, taxes, and prospective local competition, among other data.

Unified Military Medicine

The present system of having separate medical departments for the army, the navy, and the airforce, may be on its way out. In line with the aims of the armed services unification program, studies are now being made of setting up a single medical department, corps, or some such, that would service all three of the services.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously recommended to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal last month that the studies be made. He has passed the task along to the Armed Forces Medical Advisory Committee, with a high-priority label attached. Because of the complicated nature of the subject matter, the studies will take time to complete, and it is doubtful whether any conclusions will be reached this year. Certainly, nothing can be expected to be done about it before next year if the conclusions are favorable to a single medical service.

The telescoping of the three medical departments into a single service could be expected to result in savings in terms of money, manpower, and facilities while at the same time providing the three fighting arms with the medical support which they require. How much it would mean in the way of savings is one of the things the advisory committee will attempt to determine.

Farm Prices and Food Costs

Farmers' prices have been drifting downward an average of about 2 percent a month since last Summer, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reflecting larger supplies of many commodities as a result of big 1948 crops, and prospects of reduced exports due to an improved world food situation.

Prices farmer pay have gone down much less than those they received. In mid-February, the index of prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes was 245, only about 2 percent below the August, 1948, mark. In the same period, prices received dropped off 12 percent. Because of the greater decline in prices received, the parity ratio for mid-February was down to 105, the lowest since July, 1942.

The bureau isn't looking for any real break in retail food prices, however. Prices are expected to average below the record of last year, but sharp declines are unlikely, it states. This is due to the heavy consumption of food in prospect. The bureau expects Americans to eat about the same amount of food per person this year as in 1948 when consumption was 12 percent above prewar.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index number declined to 232.2 last week, compared with 234.5 in the preceding period, 234.4 a month ago and 204.1 for the corresponding week in 1948. The price advances included ammonium silicofluoride, magnesite, sodium phosphate tetrabasic and tripolyphosphate and zinc silicofluoride. The upward revisions were the result of the maintenance of high producing costs. Price declines were recorded in calcium phosphate tribasic, lead acetate, lead metal, lead nitrate, sodium phosphate monobasic and sodium pyrophosphate and were a reflection of freer supplies with the exception of the lead based chemicals which followed in the wake of a lower market for the basic material. Platinum declined sharply to a new low level for the year.

Aside from the nickel based chemicals, cadmium and oxalic acid, stocks of heavy chemicals have continued free while buying interest has not been of an aggressive character. Consumers have favored purchases representing actual requirements. Contract cancellations have been occasional while instances of requests for deferred shipments have been quite frequent. The shortages that have characterized calcium chloride and chromic acid for so many months have been relieved and prompt shipments are now available. Phosphorus compounds have continued in balance and most of the phosphates have improved their supply condition. Oxalic acid is short of demand but the other commercial acids are in free supply. Both copper sulphate and sodium chlorate have commanded more attention for agricultural use. Copper metal is being watched with interest while the trade is discussing the possibility of lower prices in the not far distant future.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 91.0 percent for the week ending March 12, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 90.6 in the preceding week and 100.9 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Responding to the maintenance of high producing costs, the market for this material was quoted fractionally higher at 12c. to 13c. per pound in drums f.o.b. works, according to quantity.

Calcium Phosphate Tribasic—Slightly lower prices were named for this chemical. The carlot figure was $6.50 for 100 pounds works. There was no change in the l.c.l. price range.

Chlorine — Consuming requirements have been satisfied readily and the market last week continued in relatively free supply with tanks and cylinders available for prompt shipment. It is stated that while the demand for contract shipments has continued fair new business has not exceeded the limit of current wants.

Copper Sulphate—Demand for agricultural use has continued to expand with shipments increasing with each successive week. Industrial demand is strong and has shown considerable stability. There appeared to be more inquiry for export to Europe but shortage of dollars has restricted business. Stocks are meeting all requirements readily.

Lead Acetate—Priced lower at 25¼c. per pound for crystals in barrels and 26c. for granular and powdered. The downward revision followed the recent decline in pig lead prices.

Lead Nitrate—Lower prices have been made effective as a result of the decline in the market for basic material. Carlots are priced at 21¾c. per pound in barrels and smaller quantities at 22c.

Magnesite—Chemical grade in powdered form is priced higher at $67.50 per ton in bags carlot shipments from California works. Dead burnt ⅜ to ½ inch fines, bulk, c.l. shipments from Chewalah, Washington, $30.50 per ton. Suppliers of the chemical grade are behind on shipments at present. Stocks of dead burnt have continued available with demand fair from manufacturers of steel furnaces.

Nickel Sulphate — No improvement could be noted in supply conditions last week. Production at present is insufficient to meet demand and the market holds a definitely tight position with suppliers unable to fill requirements. The shortage has now extended to carbonate, chloride and other nickel based chemicals. This group and cadmium are the only really tight spots under the heavy chemical classification at the present time.

Potash, Caustic—Market position has remained steady. A relaxation in demand for the dry forms has allowed producers to build up inventories but demand for liquid has continued active with requirements about flush with production.

Potassium, Carbonate—Supply situation was about reversed from that noted in caustic. The glass specialty trade has kept the dry forms low while slow demand for liquid in tankcars from textile mills has kept the market in relatively free supply.

Potassium Chlorate — Production is matching demand at present and the market has remained in a satisfactory degree of balance. The current movement to the match factories is said to be of seasonal dimensions. Prompt shipments have continued available.

Potassium Metabisulphite — Sales of granular are reported at 21c. per pound in barrels works. Demand has continued steady with the breweries and associated industries taking full seasonal quantities.

Potassium Perchlorate — Supply situation for domestic material has continued to improve with demand from the fusees relaxing. April shipments were offered at former price levels.

Saltpeter — Buying interest seasonal with transactions mostly for current requirements. Stocks adequate to meet demand promptly at former price levels. Total distribution expected to make satisfactory showing this month.

Soda Ash — Stocks have been kept in comparatively free supply so far this month. Producers are meeting requirements easily and are in a position to consider new business for prompt or forward shipment. Demand from the glass, paper and other consuming industries is not measuring up to seasonal expectations.

Soda, Caustic—There was no shortage of this material during the past week. Full shipments to contract consumers have gone forward and all forms have continued available for prompt delivery at previous price levels.

Sodium Chlorate — Industrial demand has continued fair and sales for weed-killer are beginning to increase. Stocks have remained adequate to meet requirements and prompt shipments are available at former prices.

Sodium Formate—Steady at $7.10 per 100 pounds for technical in bags, carlots delivered. Priced at $8.40 for l.c.l. in the Metropolitan area and in Boston. Demand from tanneries spotty.

Sodium Monobasic — Anhydrous grade priced lower at $10.00 per 100 pounds in bags, carlot shipments from works or for any other quantities. Small lot sales for boiler water treatment have predominated.

Sodium Nitrite—Market showed a satisfactory degree of balance last week. Market steady and unchanged at former price levels with prompt shipments available.

Sodium Oxalate—Producers name 9½c. per pound for this material in bags at the works. Small lot sales for textile finishing and for tanning and finishing leather are about the best that can be reported at present.

Sodium Pyrophosphate—Finding a market at $10.00 per 100 pounds for the acid grade in bags, carlot shipments from works and at $10.50 to $10.75 in l.c.l. works, freight equalized. Commercial bakeries have taken seasonal amounts of stock at these figures.

Sodium Tripolyphosphate—Priced slight-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium silicofluoride, ½c. per lb.
Magnesite, chemical grade, $7.50 per ton.
dead burnt, $3.50 per ton.
Sodium phosphate, tetrabasic, anhydrous, 40c. per 100 lbs.
tripolyphosphate, ¾c. per lb.
Zinc silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Calcium phosphate, tribasic, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Lead acetate, 1¾c. per lb.
metal, 1½c. per lb.
nitrate, 1¼c. per lb.
Platinum metal, $6 per ounce.
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhydrous, $2.45 per 100 lbs.
pyrophosphate, $1.25 per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
232.2	234.5	234.4	204.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.8	122.8	122.8	119.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

ly higher at 7½c. per pound for carlot shipments in bags works and at 8c. for less freight equalized with competitive points.

Zinc Silicofluoride — High producing costs were responsible for an advance in this market. Suppliers named 11c. to 12c. per pound for drums, works, depending upon the quantity desired.

Zinc Sulphate — Agricultural demand was more pronounced last week and is expected to gain rapidly during the next month or two. It was stated that the rayon mills are mostly covered by contracts and are deriving their supplies through these channels. No new price changes were recorded.

Acids

Chromic—Stocks freer and market in better supply shape than at any time in over a year. Demand has relaxed enough to allow production to catch up with contract schedules and prompt shipments for domestic use are now available.

Muriatic—Continued in relatively free supply for immediate or prompt shipment. Demand fair with output meeting current requirements readily.

Nitric—No shortages reported in this acid. Stocks at present described as adequate to meet all consumer requirements on a prompt basis.

Oxalic—Now about the only acid that is still in a tight supply condition. Production has continued inadequate to meet requirements and shipments have remained behind contract schedules.

Sulphuric — Stocks appeared to be in better supply last week. The broad extent of demand has been readily satisfied by the maintenance of production and supplies were available in tanks, carboys and drums for immediate or prompt shipments.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — Bureau of Mines stated that domestic production of primary aluminum in December was 53,474 short tons, bringing the preliminary total for 1948 to 623,483 tons, a 9 percent increase over the 1947 total. That would make 1948 the record year for peace-time aluminum production.

Copper—Demand for copper has relaxed. Buying interest from brass mills is down and the inquiry from the wire mills is easing off with supplies increasing. Custom smelters have lowered buying prices for copper scrap and in some instances have temporarily withdrawn from the market following heavy offerings of refinery making grades, according to trade reports. The new buying price for No. 1 copper wire scrap is 17c. a pound delivered to refinery, 16c. a pound for No. 2 and 16c. for light copper scrap. Conversion of No. 1 copper wire into refined marketable metal costs 2½c. to 3c. a pound, indicating a current buying level of 19½c. to 20c. a pound on a refined basis against 23½c. for primary producers and smelters. Scrap sold at present, however, would not be available in refined form for sixty to ninety days. The lower scrap price, it was pointed out, represents a hedge by custom smelters against any early change in the official price for refined copper. Under such conditions, the present outlook for the maintenance of the current price of 23½c.

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for copper metal does appear to be reassuring.

Domestic production of refined copper in February was placed at 80,275 tons by the Copper Institute. This amount compared with 78,298 tons in January and 93,588 in February last year. Production outside the United States was 87,066 tons in February making a combined total of 167,341 tons, compared with 174,508 in the preceding month. Combined deliveries to customers amounted to 172,795 tons in February, against 173,616 in January. Domestic stocks on February 28 were 83,841 tons of refined copper. The amount held in foreign countries was 165,667 tons, making a combined total of 249,508 tons held at the close of February, compared with 179,909 tons on January 31 and 149,083 on February 29, 1948.

Lead—Another decline of 1½c. per pound was noted in pig lead last week establishing the market at 18c. New York and .1785c. St. Louis. The drop in price did not stimulate buying to any unusual extent and the market showed a relatively quiet condition. Some producers were inclined to believe that the government has completed its stockpiling program for the first half of 1949 which was said to be 70,000 tons by June 30. It was stated that the principal buying over the first quarter came from government sources and except for this purchasing power the market would have declined sooner. The mild Winter checked demand for storage battery use and the manufacturers of cable also had a poor season as well as the pigment makers.

Platinum — Market trend continued downward with prices recording another reduction. At the close of the week $72 an ounce was named for large quantities and $75 for retail lots. The market has declined $21 an ounce since January 1. It was stated that consuming demand has been relaxing during the first quarter and that supplies have steadily increased.

Quicksilver—Buying interest last week was confined mostly to small lots for current wants. Suppliers reported an absence of demand for round quantities but asserted inquiry for small lots appeared to be broadening. The price range was given at $87 to $89 per flask, according to seller and quantity. Importations included 200 flasks from Tampico.

San Francisco—The quicksilver market had an even trend here last week. Supplies were short. Metal was quoted between $90 and $93 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Bureau of Mines stated the nation's silver output declined 3 percent in January and was 12 percent lower than the 1948 monthly average. The local market for silver bullion remained steady and closed officially at 71½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	Per ounce— New York	London
High ..	Feb. 14, 1949—71½c.	Feb. 14, 1949—43 5/16d.
Low ...	Jan. 1, 1949—70c.	Jan. 1, 1949—42 5/16d.

Tin — Department of Commerce announced that it had eased special quota restrictions on the amount of tin plate which can be used in the manufacture of beer and animal-food cans. This was done by amending Allocation Order M-81. Officials of the department emphasized, however, that the changes do not affect limitations on tin consumption in the over-all manufacture of cans. The order still provides that "during the first six months of 1949, in making cans, no person shall use more than 50 percent of the tin in the form of tinplate coating than was contained in the tinplate he received during 1947 for making cans."

Zinc—Consumers have adopted a more conservative policy in purchasing slab zinc. The demand from galvanizers was fair and the market's principal supporting influence. The Bureau of Mines reported that zinc production last year dropped 3 percent but its value increased by more than $11,000,000. Production was 621,517 short tons valued at $165,323,522. Idaho continued to be the largest zinc producing state in the country with a total of 86,000 tons.

McCullough Gets Award

Dr. C. Rogers McCullough, of Monsanto Chemical Company's general development department, has been awarded the President's Certificate of Merit "in recognition of invaluable wartime scientific services." The award will be presented by Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, deputy commanding general of the fifth army, and Rear Admiral J. Cary Jones, commandant of the ninth naval district, at ceremonies to be held at the Soldiers Memorial building, St. Louis, Mo., on March 25.

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Kinsley Chemical Has New Paper Pulp Process

The Kinsley Chemical Company, Cleveland, has developed a new method of producing papermaking pulp from straw, according to the company. A chemical developed in the company's laboratories will break apart the straw fibers without reducing the length of the individual fiber, and at a cost considerably below the cost of wood pulp, officials stated.

H. Lee Kinsley, president of the company, is planning the establishment of the Kinsley International Corporation, and expects to expand the Cleveland plant. In addition, paper mills in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay, Argentina, Louisiana, South Africa and Turkey are being projected to utilize the new process, which is reported to be effective with hollyhocks, soya straw, wheat straw, rice straw or sugar bagasse.

AIC N.Y. Chapter To Meet March 24

The monthly meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will be held at the George Washington hotel on March 24 at 8 p.m. Guest speakers will be Dr. Howard Nechamkin, of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Herbert Silverman, materials laboratory, bureau of ships, United States Navy. They will speak on "How Good an Employer is Your Company?"

Du Pont Appoints Mikita Petroleum Laboratory Head

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Joseph J. Mikita director of its petroleum laboratory, which functions as a unit of the technical division of the organic chemicals department. Appointment of Richard O. Bender as head of the chemical division of the laboratory; Milton H. Campbell as head of the engineering division, and Robert H. Hobart as head of the service division were also announced.

Hagan Corp. Advances Watson

The Hagan Corporation, combustion and chemical engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Alfred Watson manager of its Buffalo district, to succeed Charles A. Randorf, who has established his own business as a manufacturers' agent. Mr. Watson has been assistant manager of the district for the past two years.

Sulphuric Acid Output, Use In U.K., Eire: Oct.-Dec.

Production of sulphuric acid (including oleum) in the United Kingdom and Eire in the fourth quarter of 1948 totaled 441,220 tons (100-percent H_2SO_4), according to data issued by the National Sulphuric Acid Association. Consumption was 383,793 tons. Detailed data follow:—

Supply, Uses, Stocks

	Tons (100% H_2SO_4)		
	Chamber	Contact	Total
Stocks, Oct. 1	32.521	31.050	63.571
Production	195.493	217.465	415.958
Receipts	41.046	22.807	63.853
Oleum feed		3.104	3.104
Adjustments	—194	—13	—207
Use at works	120.830	77.741	198.571
Shipments	114.074	165.872	279.946
Stocks, Dec. 31	36.962	30.800	67.762

Operations involved 94.3 percent of productive capacities; 92.1 percent at chamber plants, and 96.4 percent at contact plants.

Raw Materials

	Tons			
	Pyrites*	Spent oxide	Sulphur & H S	Zinc concentrates
Stocks, Oct. 1	62.738	161.884	67.994	13.407
Receipts	86.350	63.652	61.049	36.714
Adjustments	+65	+213	+303	—14
Use at works for acid	83.864	50.969	71.760	33.641
Shipments	66	5.040	350	9
for other purposes	4	191		
Stocks, Dec. 31	65.219	169.549	57.226	16.457

* Receipts and use include anhydride "converted" to pyrites.

Consumption in Industry and Trade

	Tons 100% H_2SO_4
Agricultural purposes	1.092
Bichromate of chromic acid	2.086
Bromine	3.587
Drugs and fine chemicals	2.517
Dyestuffs and intermediates	19.719
Explosives	3.094
Hydrochloric acid	15.936
Iron pickling (incl. tin plate)	22.175
Oil (mineral) refining	11.108
Oil (vegetable) refining	2.985
Paint and lithopone	18.336
Plastics, not otherwise classified	3.179
Rayon and transparent paper	40.116
Sulphate of ammonia	64.682
Sulphate of copper	4.942
Superphosphates	126.643
Tar and benzol	4.420
Unclassified (borax, boric, chlorosulphonic, and formic acids, and aluminum sulphate)	26.375
(uses unknown)	10.611

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Absorbent, oil and water, non-flammable, 40,200 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Letterkenny Depot, Chambersburg, Pa), invitation 36, March 25, oil, inorganic, 60,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield 1, Mass.) invitation 96, March 22.

Acetone, 10 drums, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 406, March 25.

Adonite, 168 bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1108, March 28.

Alkyd resin, 6,300,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5443, March 31.

Aluminum powder, 1,060 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 412, April 4.

Ammonia anhydrous, 156,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 325, March 23.

Anaesthetic solution, 30,672 cans, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1102, March 23.

Barium nitrate, 3,325 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 412, April 4; 4,600 pounds Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) inviation 212, April 1.

Black, mixed, 450,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) Schedule 1, June 2.

Castor oil, 2,502 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 448, March 24; sulphonated, 97,240 pounds, City of New York Department of Purchase, invitation J-131066, March 21.

Cement, linoleum, 4,100 gallons, and rubber to metal, 2,395 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5497, March 28; natural rubber, 635 gallons, invitation 5623, April 1.

Chemicals, including phenol, potassium thiocyanate, raffinose, sodium acetate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium nitrate, sulphurated potash, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1088, March 28; potassium ferricyanide, tryptose, urea, Wright's stain, invitation 1117, March 28.

Chlorine, liquid, 50,550 pounds, City of New York Department of Purchase, March 21.

Chlorodiphenyl, 5,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 214, April 1.

Chrome green, 325,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) schedule 2, June 2.

Detergent, textile, 3,300 pounds, Federal Prison Industries (427 West Street, New York 14) invitation 7 P1-133, March 23.

Dipentene, 10,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5659, April 5.

Drugs, including sodium ascorbate injections, tetracaine ointment, thyroid tablets, benzalkonium chloride solution, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 1104, March 28; methiodal sodium injections, tetracaine ointment, tetracaine hydrochloride, thiamine hydrochloride tablets, dried yeast tablets, zinc oxide ointment, invitation 1116, March 28.

Dry cleaning solvent, 1,500,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5600, March 25.

Ethyl cellulose, 5,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 209, March 29.

Glue, animal, ground, 7,420 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1462, March 23.

Hexachlorobenzene, 3,035 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 208, March 29.

Ink, duplicating machine, 100,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1042, March 24; duplicating, 3,375 bottles, Army Engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation 810, March 24; litho, 700 pounds, Army Engineers Corps (San Francisco) invitation 180, March 24; canceling, black, 21,000 pounds, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2708, March 25.

Insulating compound, 6,300 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5640, April 5.

Lacquer, pyroxylin, 50,746 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1317, March 28; 24,570 gallons, invitation 038-1365, March 28; various, 109,097 gallons, invitation 038-1364, March 29.

Linseed oil, boiled, 20,700 gallons, raw, 38,745 gallons, replacement, 985 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5396, March 22.

Lubricating grease, aircraft, 77,340 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5706, April 11; o.d., 31,250 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 447, March 24; **oil,** 136,209 gallons, State of New York, Division of Standard & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3104, April 1.

Magnesium powder, Type I, 5,600 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 212, April 1.

Metal cleaner, 23,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.) invitation 220, March 28.

Naphtha, aliphatic petroleum, 5,300 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5641, April 5.

Orthodichlorbenzene, technical, 171,600 pounds, City of New York Department of Purchase, invitation J-131066, March 21.

Paint, enamel, 41,015 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1361, March 29; 255,672 gallons, invitation 038-1362, March 29; 2,000 gallons, Department of the Army (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-436, March 22; various, 1,340 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5408, March 23; 1,200 gallons, National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior (Washington 25) invitation 415, March 24; 30,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5604, March 30; 750 gallons, invitation 5660, April 6; 1,000 gallons, Department of the Army (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-436, March 22.

Paint drier, 1,580 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5385, March 23.

Pentachlorophenol, 10,000 gallons, Quartermaster Pudchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1058, March 29.

Polishing compound, 1,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1279, March 30.

Potassium perchlorate, 5,400 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 211, March 30.

Preservative gel or paste, 21,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5377, March 22.

Pyrethrum flowers, 74 net long tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1072, April 1.

Red squill, powder, 5,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1063, April 1.

Rodenticide, general control, 10,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1064, April 1.

Rosin, gum or wood, 3,067,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5453, March 24; 2,855,000 pounds, invitation 5643, April 7.

Rust preventive, 1,900 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5378, March 22; 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 458, March 31; 5,000 gallons, invitation 446, March 31.

Serum, blood grouping, 12,000 packages, Army Medical Center (Washington 12) circular 25, March 23.

Shellac, various, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1346, March 24.

Soap, chip, 1,200 pounds, Federal Prison Industries (427 West Street, New York 14) invitation 7 P1-133, March 23; paste, 512,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 1060, March 29.

Strontium nitrate, 2,300 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 212, April 1.

Tallow, 50,000 pounds, City of New York Department of Purchase, invitation J-105081, March 21.

Thinner, enamel, 7,505 gallons, lacquer, 6,020 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5454, March 24; paint, 7,530 gallons, invitation 5007, supplement No. 1, March 25; paint, 1,000,000 pounds, invitation 5596, March 25.

Trichlorethylene, 85,800 pounds, Department of the Army (Detroit Arsenal, 28251 Van Dyke, Center Line, Mich.) invitation W-20-089-ORD-49-441, March 25.

Turpentine, wood, steam distilled, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 452, March 28.

Varnish, various, 25,600 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-1356, March 28.

Vermiculite, pigment, 232,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5605, March 30.

Wax, dipcoating, 4,000 pounds, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 405, March 25.

White lead, in oil, 14,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 5605, March 30.

Wood sealer, 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 451, March 28; 15,000 gallons, invitation 450, March 28.

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Zinc Output in U.S. Down 3% During 1948

Domestic mine production of recoverable zinc, including that recovered as zinc pigments and salts directly from ore, during 1948 dropped 3 percent to 621,517 short tons from the 1947 output of 637,608 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Regionally, the greatest decline in production was recorded in the west central states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, where the combined 1948 output was 22 percent under the 1947 production. Zinc output in the tristate district was the lowest in quantity since 1896. Combined production in the states east of the Mississippi River also dropped compared with 1947. Nearly offsetting these declines, however, was an 11,455 ton gain in zinc output in the combined western states, which boosted production in that area to the highest level on record.

Production in the various geographical areas during 1948, as compared with 1947, was as follows, in short tons:—

	1948	1947
States east of the Mississippi River	178,132	181,792
Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma	85,778	109,651
Western states	357,395	347,169
Alaska	12	*
Total	621,517	637,608

* Not reported.

Celanese Appoints Givens

The Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has appointed Harrison C. Givens jr. plant manager of its Cumberland, Md., plant, to succeed Fred T. Small, a vice-president and director, who has been assigned to new executive duties in New York.

Fuels Meeting Planned in Oregon

The Raw Materials Survey, Portland, Ore., will sponsor a northwest industrial fuels conference in Portland on April 22, in cooperation with the Oregon section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. The present and long range price and supply of coal, wood, electricity, gas and oil in the northwest will be discussed.

Shepard in Europe

John B. Shepard, president of the Shepard Chemical Corporation, New York, is now on a one-month business trip to Europe, where he is visiting representatives of the company in Spain, Italy, France and Germany, and establishing connections with European firms. It is the second trip he has made for these purposes.

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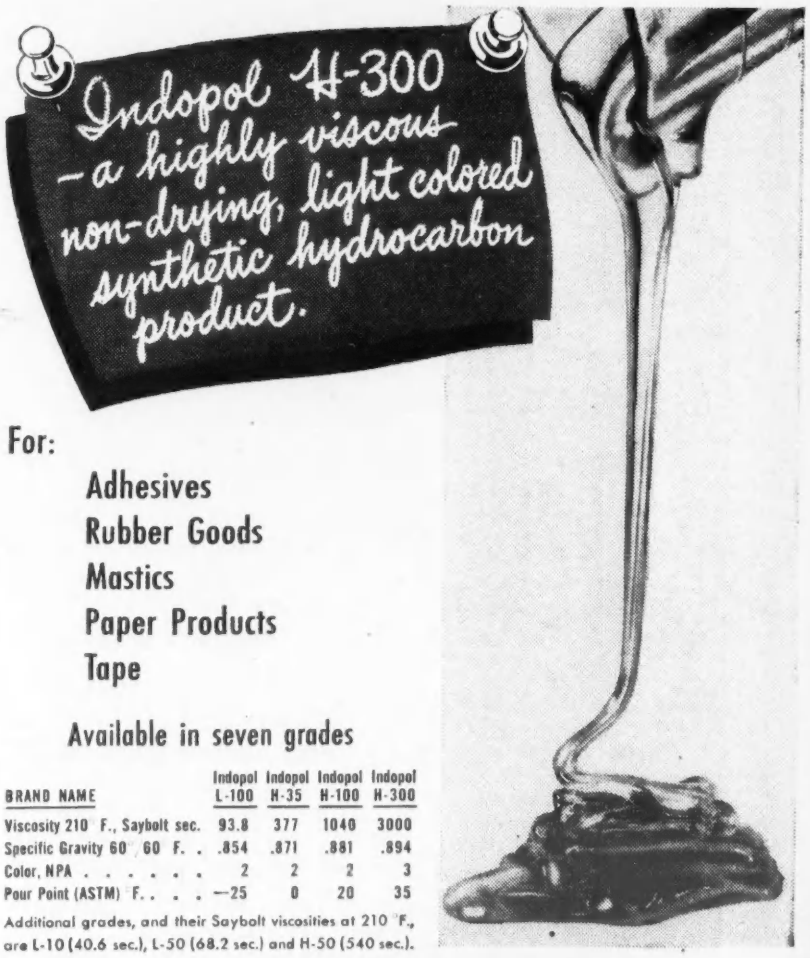

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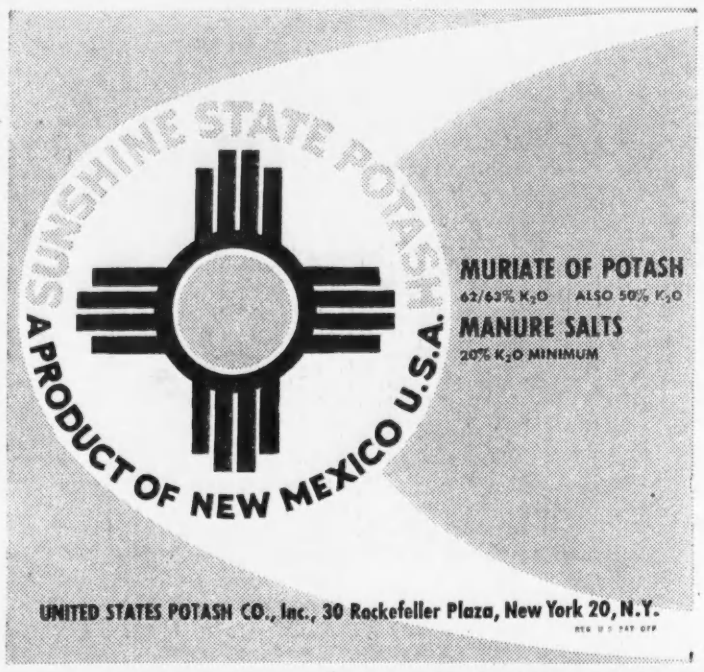
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Agricultural Chemicals

Mounting manufacturing and material costs will bring about an advance in the price of urea on April 1. There was no change in the prices of dried blood or tankage last week, trading was relatively slow with not enough pressure in either direction to affect quotations. Shipments of castor pomace were confined to contract consumers and no additional offerings reached the open market. The low production of bone meal remained entirely sold for prompt shipment. No new sales of menhaden fish meal on a when and if basis were reported.

No easement could be noted in the supply of coke-oven ammonium sulphate, with buyers and sellers closely following developments in the coal fields. Superphosphate shipments continued to increase under an improved demand with shortages reported in some sections of the South. Supplies of phosphate rock were free. Aside from temporary suspension of potash shipments from one plant, the movement from works was steady with producers taking on business covering the spot period. Better distribution of sodium nitrate remained in progress with Chilean nitrate arriving on schedule. It looked as though the supply situation in anhydrous ammonia was working into better shape.

Canadian exports of fertilizers in 1948 increased almost $2,000,000 in value over those of 1947. Totals were $36,374,000 and $34,386,000 respectively.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of coke-oven sulphate in January was placed at 147,979,307 pounds by the Bureau of Mines, a decline of 0.3 percent from the 148,444,200 produced in December. Output in January last year was 143,749,831 pounds. January production from purchased synthetic ammonia was 8,653,225 pounds, against 7,369,834 in the preceding month and 4,514,074 pounds in January, 1948. Sales from coke-oven ammonia in January were 146,988,241 pounds, compared with 155,209,149 in December and 137,290,274 pounds in January, 1948. Sales from purchased synthetic ammonia in January were 8,214,865 pounds, against 7,175,704 in December and 4,631,464 in January last year. Stocks on January 31 were 49,409,383 pounds, compared with 47,853,387 on December 31 and 63,076,855 pounds on January 31, 1948. Shortage of coke-oven stocks prevented any easement in buying conditions.

Bone Meal—Market conditions have not changed greatly during the past week. Current production is down and under contract for prompt shipment. Buyers have been in the market for both raw and steamed grades and state that demand at present exceeds the supply.

Castor Pomace—Shipments are confined to contract consumers and there was no additional offerings in the market. Last sales were at $24 per ton in bags, carlot shipments from works.

Dried Blood—Priced at $7.50 per unit of ammonia in New York, which is the lowest figure since September, 1948. Chicago was unchanged at $8. Demand and offerings were both light with not enough pressure in either direction to change prices.

Hoof Meal—Still inactive with very little offered and buyers showing no disposition to operate. Last sale $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate — Steady distribution with more demand than supply has maintained a tight market condition. Chilean nitrate supplies continue to arrive on schedule and the outlook for delivery for the balance of the 1948-1949 program appears to be satisfactory.

Tankage — Prices were unchanged last week with trading quiet. Sellers named $7.50 per unit of ammonia at New York and $7.75 at Chicago. The feed trade has shown relatively little interest so far this month.

Urea—Advances in manufacturing and materials' costs have brought about an increase of ¼c. per pound in the price of crystal urea. The new price effective April 1, will be 4½c. per pound. There will be a comparable increase in prices of urea-fertilizer compound and feed compound, of which urea is the principal component.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Supplies have continued adequate to meet both domestic and export requirements. Domestic shipments have been confined mostly to contract consumers when the call so far this month has shown improvement over February.

Production of phosphate rock in Morocco is to be stepped up sharply. It is planned to increase output to 4,000,000 metric tons annually by 1952, says a foreign report. Production in 1947 was 2,730,000 tons, and in 1938, 1,720,000 tons. Output of superphosphate will be raised to 120,000 tons by 1952 from 55,000 tons in 1947, it is stated.

Superphosphate — Market position described as firm with a better demand for shipments and shortages developing in some sections of the South. The general movement has been gaining momentum since March 1 and is said to show full seasonal dimensions at the present time.

Potashes

Aside from the temporary suspension of shipments from one producing plant, the movement has remained flush with contract schedules. Orders are being booked for the spot period beginning April 1 and demand has continued active and in excess of available stocks. The outlook for increased production is considered favorable with a possibility of all domestic requirements being met in full during the coming season.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Heavy frosts, rain and cold weather have slowed this market. Little activity was reported. Prices have remained steady. Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $73.50 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16-20 grade f.o.b. this city, and $89.30 per ton for 11-48 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium sulphate, $56 in bags. Canadian material same f.o.b. this city. Blood meal, $7 to $7.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $65 per ton for steamed 1-30 meal. Fish meal, $165 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 60 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate, $56 per ton in 100-pound bags f.o.b Los Angeles Harbor, $5 off for bulk. Potassium nitrate, 45½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis, Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 f.o.b. this city in bulk. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

No significant improvement in demand for insecticides could be noted last week. There was the same disposition to delay the buying movement and actual sales were small with the aggregate below the usual average for this period of the year. Reduction of another 1½c. from the price of pig lead has added to the confusion of producers of lead arsenate and has not contributed any prestige to the stability of the lead arsenate market, although at this time of writing no price changes have been announced. It was stated that producers of arsenate purchased their lead in January at 21½c. a pound while the present market is 13c.

Chlordane—Reports of possibilities of a large grass-hopper infestation in the midwest this season has stimulated the demand for chlordane and sales have shown satisfactory expansion. Supplies so far are meeting requirements and the market is quoted firm at former price levels.

Ryania Wood—Now priced at 20c. per pound for powdered 100 percent in bulk l.c.l. and at 13½c per pound for powdered 40 percent bulk l.c.l., both prices f.o.b. the works. This newer insecticide is effective for control of the European corn borer and has the recommendation of both federal and state departments of agriculture in that it is said to present no serious residue problem.

Toxaphene—Regular consumers are being readily supplied with this material and at present stocks are in good shape to meet demand. The market is quoted firm on the basis of 24c. per pound in 200 pound 29 gauge drums, carlots, at works, Brunswick, Georgia: Smaller lots range upward to 30c. per pound, depending upon the quantity involved.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	74.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sulphur

Industrial demand is sustained at a relatively high level with stocks adequate to meet requirements. Shipments are moving freely from mines at former prices.

The official Italian sulphur-marketing organization, Ente Zolfi Italiani, has contracted to export 7,000 metric tons of crude sulphur to Soviet Russia. Delivery is to be made by the end of March, 1949, foreign advices state.

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Sherwin-Williams Appoints Helfrick to New Sales Post

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed Earl C. Helfrick central zone manager of its agricultural chemicals division.

Mr. Helfrick joined the Sherwin-Williams organization in 1929, and in 1935 was named manager of the Higbee Paint Company paint department. In 1936 he was placed in charge of the company's sales of "Pestroy" DDT products, and during 1948 served as midwestern zone manager of the agricultural chemicals division.

Edco Has New Insecticide

Edco Corporation, manufacturer of greenhouse insecticidal and fungicidal aerosols, Elkton, Md., has announced the production of a 15 percent wettable "Parathion" powder, known as "Edco 15." Said to be an economical, easy-to-use powder, "Edco 15" is claimed to be effective against a wider range of insects than any other chemical now in use. Edco Corporation distributes the powder in bulk or will package and label it in three or four pound cans. Full information is available from the manufacturer.

N.V. Potash Credits Vested

The Office of Alien Property has vested three bank accounts in the United States of N. V. Potash (Kali) Export Maatschappij, Amsterdam, Holland. The basis of the action is the allegation that the Netherlands organization "is . . . or has been owned or controlled by or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit of or on behalf of "deutsches Kalisipidikat G.m.b.H., Berlin. Three accounts are involved: two in New York and one in Boston.

Nitrates Production Method Being Developed in Chile

The new solar evaporation process for the production of sodium and potassium nitrates in Chile has passed the experimental pilot-plant stage and arrangements for its exploitation on a commercial basis are now in progress, according to a recent report from that country. It is expected that the method will be comparatively economical and will extend substantially the life of the available nitrate grounds. It will permit the use of residues which could not otherwise be utilized.

Sulphur Sold by Italy To French, Greek Interests

The official Italian sulphur marketing agency has concluded agreements with Greece and France for the purchase of Italian sulphur. The Agricultural Bank of Greece has contracted to purchase 6,000 metric tons of refined sulphur, to be paid for in Greek tobacco, and the French government has agreed to purchase 30,000 metric tons of crude sulphur, to be paid for within the framework of the French-Italo clearing agreement.

Potash Industry in Spain Sets 1950, '52 Output Goals

The potash industry in Spain has set a target of 200,000 metric tons (K_2O) for 1950 and of 250,000 tons for 1952, according to a recent report from that country. The exportable surplus of these target figures would be 140,000 tons in 1950 and 190,000 tons in 1952.

Textile Bag Makers Elect

Homer V. Howes, president of Bemis Bro. Bag Company, was elected president of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, at the annual meeting held recently in New Orleans. He succeeds F. H. Ludington, president of Chase Bag Company, who was a vice-president for eleven years before he became president. Mr. Ludington will remain as a member of the executive committee.

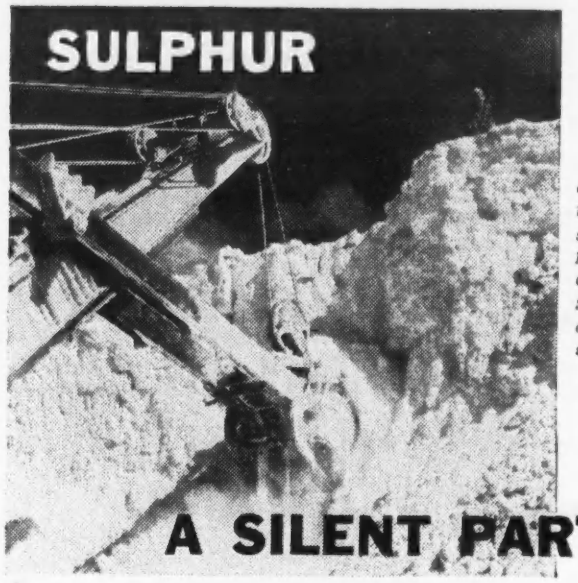
Hyman Moves Calif. Office

Julius Hyman & Co., insecticide manufacturer, Denver, Colo., has moved its west coast office from 9 Main street, San Francisco, to 24 Beale street, San Francisco. Edward Degginger continues as manager of the office.

Trade Briefs

Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Miss Virginia M. Sversky and Miss Mary Mulvihill control chemists.

Textile Color Card Association has issued regular editions of the 1949 Fall rayon color card and the 1949 Fall woolen card to members.



Crude Sulphur, blasted from a storage block of Freeport Sulphur Company at Port Sulphur, Louisiana, is ready for shipment.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Improved consuming inquiry for sizing materials featured the textile and leather chemicals market last week. Prices were steady and were higher for egg yolk, potato starch, myrobalans and valonia cups, which raised the index to 349.7, compared with 356.8 a month ago and 387.3 for the corresponding week last year.

Considerable interest was displayed as to what prices the government would take recent offers of potato starch from producers. Announcement of the purchase price was delayed because prices submitted by grinders covered a wide range and were 85 cents per 100 pounds apart. CCC requested producers to revise their price list and submit a more uniform schedule. Potato starch market became firmer and both Maine and Idaho grinders advanced quotations fractionally. Consuming inquiry broadened and improved trading took place last week.

Egg yolk was stronger and quotations were advanced from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Stocks on spot and for shipment were scarce, and demand was unsatisfied. Egg albumen was inactive and easy, and the trend of prices appears lower.

While tanners continued to show little interest in replacements, primary markets were reported steady and higher prices were named for shipments of myrobalans and valonia cups, because of short crops.

CCC has refused the request of producers of mohair for federal price support, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. CCC stated that the action was taken after a complete review of the present mohair situation. The department said while existing authority for price supports would permit mohair guarantees throughout 1949, no special legislation requires this support. The department statement stated that further possibilities improving the mohair situation are being explored under the research and marketing act.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg yolk, 1c. to 2c. per lb.
Myrobalans, $2 to $3 per ton.
Potato starch, 1/4c. to 1/4c. per lb.
Valonia, cups, $3 to $4 per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
349.7	347.6	356.8	383.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Supply condition in sodium bichromate has improved and available stocks for spot and prompt delivery were reported in larger quantities. Inquiry for export was quite active, but business was restricted because of the scarcity of dollars. Prices were unchanged and steady for domestic delivery, but covered a wide range for export according to quantity and seller.

Chrome Acetate—Trading was light, chiefly for prompt needs. Quotations were without change and steady.

Soda Acetate—Demand was confined to immediate requirements. Volume of sales was moderate. Quotations were well held.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Inquiry was reported fair, but not as keen as a month ago. Trading was mainly for actual needs. Movement against contracts was reported fairly active. Prices were without change and steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest was light and spotty. Lower cost of tallow has created an easier tone in this material, though prices were unchanged. Other sulphonated oils also were in limited demand.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Primary market was reported higher and stiffened the spot situation. Supplies on spot were light and were held at 20c. to 21c. per pound, as to quantity.

Cochineal—This market was unchanged and entirely nominal. Small stocks on the spot were maintained at former levels. Demand was slow.

Madder—Demand was limited to an occasional small lot for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Supply situation has improved. Stocks of albumin blood were in fair request for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was reported fairly active for prompt delivery during the balance of the month in view of the price guarantee to April 4 by sellers. All grades were maintained at current levels.

Corn Starch—Recent improvement in demand continued last week for deliveries before April 4. The price schedule was guaranteed up to that date. Deliveries against orders were in good request. Visible corn supply declined 2,877,000 bushels to 32,801,100 bushels for the week ended March 12, compared with 15,320,000 busheds for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Market tone continued unsettled and with demand inactive, prices were weak and more or less nominal. Edible flake was offered at $2.50 to $2.55 per pound, on spot depending upon quantity and seller, with intimations that prices could be shaded for sizable quantities. Consuming inquiry was dull, as consumers were said to have liberal inventories for prompt needs. The technical grade also was inactive and nominal at $1.35 to $1.45 per pound, as to quantity. Production was started in the Southwest last week. High prices for eggs were expected to affect the output. Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms January 1, 1949, totaled 413,154,000—3 percent less than a year ago, according to the Department of Agriculture. These January numbers were larger than might have been expected a year ago when, on February 1, 1948, farmers' intention reports indicated they would buy 20 percent fewer baby chicks than in 1947. By January 1, 1949, the cost of the farm poultry ration was 29 percent below a year ago because of the record high feed grain production in 1948. The level of egg prices in 1948, on the other hand, remained above that of 1947. This increasing favorable relationship between egg and feed prices during 1948 encouraged farmers to raise 8 percent more chickens than they intended on February 1, and to save more hens and pullets by lighter culling during the last half of the year. Chickens raised in 1948 turned out to be 14 percent less than in 1947.

Egg Yolk—Low prices for albumen compelled consumers to further advance yolk 1c. to 2c. per pound. Consuming demand continued brisk and with available supplies scanty, the market continued in a strong position. Prices were firm, ranging from 99c. to $1.02 per pound, depending upon seller. Inventories of both buyers and sellers were reported at low ebb. Tanners' egg yolk was quoted at 6 1/2c. to 7c. per pound.

Potato Starch—Acceptance of offers of potato starch by the government from Maine producers was delayed by the rejection of the prices for starch because of a wide discrepancy. Quotations ranged from 4 3/4c. to 5.60c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Producers were requested to submit a more uniform list of prices. The market remained strong and Maine grinders advanced quotations about 1/8c. per pound, to 6.02c., carlots, New York delivery. Idaho producers also raised quotations about 1/4c. to 6.13c. per pound, New York basis. Consuming inquiry continued quite active and a good volume of business was placed for prompt and later delivery. Production in Idaho was reported improved as most plants were in production. Western producers were non competitive at this time, but were reported working on a good backlog of orders. Stocks on the spot were unchanged at 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Rice Starch—This product was available for the first time since the war and was quoted at 10 1/2c. per pound, f.o.b New York.

Sago Flour—Inquiry for replacements was reported fair. Shipments ranged from 6 1/4c. to 6.60c. per pound, exdock, depending upon quality. Sales took place at the outside figure. Stocks on the spot were scarce and quoted nominally at 7 1/2c. to 8c. per pound, as to seller.

Tapioca Flour—Steady consuming demand continued to reduce supplies on the spot. Market was firm at unchanged quotations. High grades were scarce and ranged from 10 1/2c. to 11c. per pound, as to quantity; mediums, 9c. to 9 3/4c. and low, 6 3/4c. to 7 1/4c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Outside of a spotty demand for immediate needs, this market

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

was dull and featureless. Stocks were liberal and more than adequate to meet current demand. Quotations were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Cutch—Scarcity of offers for shipment from producing centers continued to keep this market firm. Inquiry for replacements was active and offerings were readily absorbed. Market was steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, New York, plus duty.

Divi Divi—Although trading was quiet, the market remained steady. Offers for shipment were maintained at unchanged quotations. Consumers continued to show little interest in replacements.

Myrobalans—Short crop has further strengthened the primary market and shipments were advanced $2 to $3 per ton. Assorted J1's were raised to $61 to $62 per ton, and J2's to $53 to $54 per ton, exdock U.S. ports. Consuming inquiry was slow.

Quebracho Extract—Quietness continued to prevail in this market. Tanners were reported working off sizeable inventories of quebracho and substituting other tanning materials whenever possible. Interest in replacements was lacking, with tanners ideas reported about 2c. per pound below current quotations. Rumors that various firms in the United States were operating on barter agreements with I.A.P.I. involving quebracho extract in exchange for American products was denied in a statement issued by the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, New York, to the effect that at the present time the institute has no such barter agreements and no agreements of that nature are being negotiated either at the New York or the head office in the Argentine.

Valonia—Reports from Turkey stated that light stocks due to a short crop has strengthened the market for shipment. Cups guaranteed 30-32 percent were higher and advanced $3 to $4 per ton. Inquiry for replacements was unimproved and continued slow. Cups were quoted at $71 to $72 per ton exdock. Beards were nominal at about $90, same basis.

Wattle—Buying interest continued inactive. Primary markets, however, were unchanged and steady. Bark and extract were well held at unchanged quotations. Arrivals of bark at New York totaled 8,060 bales and 8,215 bags of extract last week for delivery on prior orders.

AICE Plans Regional Meeting on May 9-11

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will hold its Spring regional meeting at the Mayo hotel, Tulsa, Okla., on May 9 to 11. The program includes symposia on primary energy, chemicals from petroleum, oil and gas production, and chemical engineering economics, as well as a group of miscellaneous papers.

Butcher Gets 'Ultrawets' Agency

The chemical products division of the Atlantic Refining Company has appointed the L. H. Butcher Company exclusive west coast sales representative for its packaged chemicals, including its "Ultrawets" alkyl aryl sulphonates.

Trade Briefs

Pittsburgh Lectrodryer Corporation has published a new bulletin describing the use of its dehumidification equipment in various industries. Copies may be obtained from the company at Post Office Box 1766, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Leonard Wasselle, member of the executive committee of the Rust Process Design Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., is in Johannesburg, South Africa, conferring with Klipfontein Organic Products Company. Under discussion is a new plant for production of chlorinated organic compounds.

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Urea Peroxide	$CO(NH_2)_2.\ H_2O_2$
Calcium Peroxide 60%	CaO_2
Magnesium Peroxide 15% 25% 50%	MgO_2
Zinc Peroxide 55%	ZnO_2
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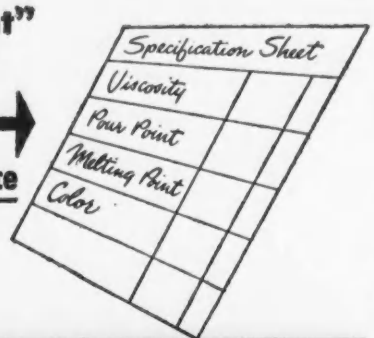

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Petroleum Derivatives

Lowerings on Pennsylvania crude oil, liquefied petroleum gases, No. 2 fuel and tetraethyl lead featured last week's market. Also of interest was the announcement of a 10-percent slash in Texas oil output for April.

In an effort to drain off some of the mounting stocks above ground, buyers of Pennsylvania crude reduced postings by 25 cents to 32 cents per barrel. Meanwhile, the Texas Railroad Commission ordered a cut of 234,211 barrels in April oil allowables, the fourth successive monthly decrease in the state's production. Under the new order, East Texas, now operating on a nineteen-day basis, will be limited to seventeen producing days. Other fields, allowed twenty-three producing days during March, will be cut to nineteen days.

Cessation of Winter motor fuel production, which moved butane and propane into free supply, resulted in declines of one cent and one-half cent per gallon for these LPG's, respectively. No. 2 fuel oil in the metropolitan New York area was reduced one-fifth cent per gallon, the sixth price drop since December. Tetraethyl lead compounds were reduced by producers last week to pre-February 1 levels, nullifying a 7 percent advance applied on that date.

As for other derivatives, aromatics continued comfortable, while aliphatics remained in plentiful supply. Demand was still quiet, but producers looked for an increase in inquiry, primarily from the paint trade, on or about April 1.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—John L. Lewis and his striking coal miners notwithstanding, demand for petroleum toluol and xylol remained as lack-luster as ever last week. Buying continued, but volume was considerably below par. Inquiry from the protective coatings industry was expected to perk up on or about April 1. Meanwhile, stocks continued comfortable, and producers voiced confidence that commercial supplies would remain ample throughout the balance of the year, despite the government's aviation fuel blending program. A number of sellers were reported to be offering liberal concessions to stimulate demand, notably freight absorption, but the overall price structure of aromatics remained firm.

There was no substantial change in the market position of higher boilers and blends last week. Some sellers insisted that, while they were in a position to take on new business, the supply situation still dictated caution. Other makers, however, were frank to admit that no such doubts entered their minds. Listings were unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha — Further local declines in fuel oils did not disturb the stable price picture of this or other aliphatics last week. Consuming interest was quiet. Stocks were plentiful.

Lacquer Diluent—With the possible exception of one maker who reported narrow supplies because of limited plant capacity, the trade in general was agreed that storage tanks were full to overflowing. Offerings were readily available to all comers. Inquiry remained sluggish, but improved demand was expected to develop at the turn of the month, primarily from the paint industry. Quotations were maintained, as gasoline held firm.

Mineral Spirits — Good supplies and weak demand continued to feature this section during the past week. Most sellers looked for a heightening of buying interest, mainly from the paint trade, on or about April 1, when grinders get underway. Prices were steady.

Rubber Solvents—With the rubber industry continuing in its off-season, demand for these aliphatic materials remained on the quiet side. A pick-up in demand was not anticipated until May when tire production moves into its peak season. The supply position was reported excellent. Quotations were unchanged, notwithstanding local fuel declines.

Stoddard Solvent—The market position was substantially unchanged. Prices, which follow gasoline, remained firm. Stocks were abundant. Interest was sluggish.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Although one producer noted that that company was running low on this solvent because of limited production capacity, liberal offerings continued afloat on the market. All bids were freely entertained. Demand, however, remained at a low ebb. Listings were without variance, despite the drop in New York fuels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Butane, 1c. per gal.
Petroleum, crude, Pennsylvania, 25c. to 32c. per bbl.
Propane, ½c. per gal.

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

Butane—A reduction of 1c. per gallon was effected by group 3 producers last week, as the supply position moved into easy availability. With Winter motor fuel production practically at a standstill, good stocks of this liquefied petroleum gas were reported afloat. The new price of butane is 5c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Propane—Further loosening of stocks, moving this LPG into free supply, was accompanied by a ½c. decline in prices. Cessation of Winter motor fuel production was said to have released considerable quantities on the spot market. Propane is quoted at 4½c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The problem of oversupply was tackled on two fronts last week. In Pennsylvania, postings were lowered another 25c. to 32c. per barrel, and in Texas, April oil allowables were slashed approximately 10 percent, the fourth consecutive cut in output this year.

In a statement accompanying the Pennsylvania action, an official of one leading purchaser noted, "The total production of Pennsylvania grade crude in January, 1949, has been reported at 57,450 barrels daily and, regardless of the lower market price structure, it appears the February total production will not be under 58,500 barrels daily, although it had been estimated not to be in excess of 56,000 barrels per day."

It was hoped that the new reduction in crude would depress daily production and result in a more equitable balance between supply and demand. The trade pointed out that this action had little bearing on the overall crude petroleum picture, since Pennsylvania grades are used primarily in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

Meanwhile, the Texas Railroad Commission ordered a decrease of 234,211 barrels daily in April oil allowables. The new rate is set at 1,994,360 barrels for the full month. This compares with 2,228,571 barrels daily as of the week ended March 12.

Under the order, the East Texas field, currently operating on a nineteen-day basis, will be limited to seventeen producing days. Other fields, allowed twenty-three producing days during March, will be cut to nineteen days.

Commenting on the move, a commission official noted that "crude oil is now in higher figures for required working stocks than it ever has been before." He pointed out that U. S. imports of foreign crude were up a third in 1948 over the previous year, bringing a daily run of approximately 355,000 barrels, and that this in part was responsible for cutbacks in Texas production.

At the same time, it was announced that when the hearings on May allowables are held on April 19 in Houston, hearings will be resumed on the maximum efficiency rate for Texas oil output. This survey will be made by wells, not just fields.

Also of interest during the week was the report that British management of Palestinian refineries at Haifa has been resumed. An Israeli caretaker management had been in charge since the evacuation of Palestine by British troops last year.

The American Petroleum Institute re-

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended March 5 totaled 262,817,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 261,965,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 852,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 128,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 724,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ported daily average crude-oil production for the feek ended March 5 at 5,187,000 barrels, or 157,000 barrels below the total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,506,000 barrels were 94,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week and 195,000 barrels above the week ended March 6, 1948. Arrivals during the past week totaled 1,150,681 barrels of crude petroleum from Puerto La Cruz, Las Piedras, Kuwiat and Fahaheel.

Fuel Oil—Home heating oils received their sixth round of reductions last week, as marketers in the metropolitan New York area announced cuts of ½c. per gallon. The aggregate decrease in No. 2 oil for this season to date is about 1¾c. per gallon.

Tetraethyl Lead—Producers last week announced reductions on automobile and aviation anti-knock compounds, which served to wipe out increases that have been in effect since February 1. The decreases amount to .215c. and .235c. per cubic centimeter of tetraethyl lead content in motor mix and aviation compound, respectively. The trade attributed the move to recent declines in pig lead.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Demand for solvents and diluents has been good here this week. Supplies are adequate, prices steady. Cleaners' naphtha was quoted at 16.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Call for propane and butane was excellent last week. Stocks are short, prices unchanged. Propane and butane were quoted at 9.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Call for paraffin wax has been good. Prices are steady. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose salts, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 7.35c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 7.55c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 9.1c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named are 7c., 7.2c. and 8.75c.

Socony-Vacuum Francaise Formed

A new company known as Socony-Vacuum Francaise has been formed with headquarters at 46 Rue de Courcelles, Paris, France. Socony-Vacuum Francaise results from a merger of Compagnie Industrielle des Petroles, Raffineries de la Vacuum Oil Company, Vacuum Oil Company S.A.F. and Compagnie des Huiles Sinco, all of which were wholly or partially owned by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

AEC Names Advisory Group On Middle East Oil Prices

A group of consultants has been named by Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator, to investigate and analyze factors which should be considered in determining competitive prices on shipments of Middle East oil financed by ECA.

The present pricing problem arises from the increasing quantities of oil which have become available in the Middle East. The consultants will advise ECA with respect to current price levels in the light of the increased availability of oil.

Consultants appointed are:—Max Ball, oil and gas consultant, Washington; Dr. Edward S. Mason, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; Sumner Pike, commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington; Dr. George W. Stocking, professor of economics, Vanderbilt University, and L. S. Wescoat, president, Pure Oil Company, Chicago.

Warren Petroleum Opens New LPG District Office

The liquefied petroleum gas division of the Warren Petroleum Corporation has opened a new district sales office in Madison, Wis. J. T. Bradley, formerly of the company's Tulsa headquarters, has been named district sales manager at the new office, and J. W. Schriever, jr., has been appointed district sales representative.

Trade Briefs

Gulf Oil Corporation will charter a new 28,000-ton tanker from the Kupon Transport Company for the Near East and European trade.

Thomas E. Sunderland, general counsel of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has been elected to the company's board of directors, to succeed the late Buell F. Jones.

American Petroleum Institute directors have approved a resolution opposing and disapproving "self service" gasoline filling stations, contending that such stations jeapordize the fire safety record established by existing stations.

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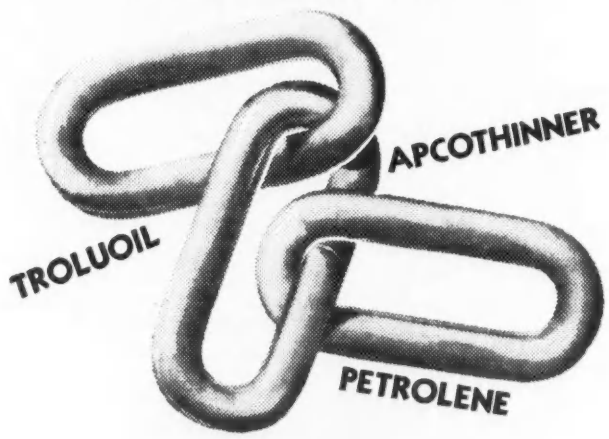

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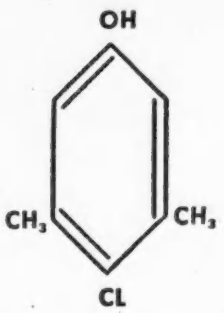

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Coaltar Chemicals

Announcement was made during the week of new listings for quinolin. Two producers dropped their prices, although not by the same amount, while a third was still maintaining quotations at the former level. Otherwise, the market was quiet in regard to price. There were suggestions of possible changes in naphthalene, tar acid oils and phenol, but nothing concrete came about. The price structure of these materials was being studied, however, and it was thought that there might be changes soon. The weekly index figure was 138.0.

Stoppage of coal mining operations was reported to be having little effect on the industry. There was a good backlog of coal on hand and the concensus was that a two weeks strike would not materially bother tar distillers.

Demand in general was off somewhat as compared to that of the last quarter of 1948, but the industry still held to the opinion that there would be a pickup before long. Supplies in most cases were adequate to meet the demand. Cutting back on inventories was said to be the principal reason for lessened demand, and it was felt that when stocks got down to a low enough point there would be a return of buyers to the market.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that production during the week was scheduled at 102 percent of rated capacity. This was equivalent to 1,880,400 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,863,300 tons during the previous week, 1,737,400 tons for the comparable week one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Prices were reported to be still holding at previous levels during the past week and there were no indications that any changes were in prospect for the immediate future. Supply was adequate for normal orders, and demand, while not all that it was a few months back was still at reasonably good levels.

Coaltar—Supplies of this material were somewhat easier than they were a few months back, but this was in line with the general situation in the coaltar industry, and did not mean that this was the only material effected. Demand was reported to still be at reasonably good levels, and the item was now available in tankcar quantities, where previously such amounts were hard to come by. There was not much demand for the product in tankcar lots, however. Prices were reported to be holding at their previous levels and there were no indications that there would be any immediate changes.

Output of crude coaltar during the month of January was reported to be 67,000,623 gallons, which was an increase of 2.1 percent over the preceding month. During December the output of the material was said to be 65,615,353 gallons. Both figures were higher than the figure for January of last year, for during that time the production of this material was reported to be 64,687,102 gallons.

Creosote — Supplies of this item were still adequate, with both domestic production and importation from abroad serving to keep them up to good levels. The demand picture left something to be desired, however, although it was still a little too early in the season for the trade to see which way the Spring construction business was to go. There had, from the first of the year, been divergent opinions on what could be expected this year. Some sources were looking forward to better sales, feeling that there was a considerable backlog of need left over from the hand-to-mouth buying of the past year.

Other sellers of creosote were not sure that this year's business would be much better than last year's, because they felt that general high prices would discourage building. Treatment of wood was reported to be not particularly high at this time, although the principal reason for that was seasonal. Prices were still being maintained last week and sellers on the high side of the range said they were not planning to drop their figures. However, it was known that in some quarters sellers were willing to shade their listings in the face of orders of good quantity.

Creosote production during the month of January was reported to be 2,252,712 gallons, as opposed to 2,506,563 gallons during the month preceding it. This represented a decrease of 10.1 percent. During January of 1948 the output of the item was reportedly 3,332,032 gallons.

Cresol—The market for this item had not changed appreciably during the past week. Prices were still at their former levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The supply of the domestic was free enough for normal ordering and demand, although reasonably good, was not at a high point. Here and there it was reported that there was some of the material available for spot purchase. The imported was freely available and the demand for it was not at an especially strong point.

Cresylic Acid—There was some talk in the industry last week to the effect that there might be a lowering of prices for this material, but nothing definite could be learned, and most sellers were inclined to write this off as something that was still in the talking stage. There was not a great demand for the imported material, and some of it was begging for a market. The domestic was not in a strong demand, although it was stronger than the imported. Supplies were adequate.

Naphthalene—Talk in the trade last was to the effect that there might be reductions in the price of this item, particularly the 74° crude, which was said to be receiving competition from the imported material. Several sources said they had heard such comment but beyond that there was nothing definite to be learned. Both refined and crude material held to a good supply position, but the demand was not all it might have been. Prices were still at their previous levels.

Mothproofing material was beginning to move, but still not in any great quantities. The weather was still too cold to inspire heavy sales, and sellers of this item were hoping for a continued rise in the temperature, which would, of course, be their best salesman. Opinions on what might happen this year, given a reasonable break on the weather, still varied, with some feeling that business should be better than last year and others showing not so much optimism. Prices on this type of material also were holding and showed no prospects of immediate change.

Naphthalene crude, solidifying at less than 70°C. was produced in the amount of 1,458,621 pounds during January of this year as compared to a total production of 1,939,866 pounds during the month of December. This represented a decline in output of 24.8 percent. Production in the month of January a year ago amounted to 1,563,053 pounds. Output of the material solidifying at 70°C. and less than 79° also showed a decline during January. In that period the output amounted to 7,520,410 pounds, as compared to 7,708,758 pounds in the previous month. This represented a drop in production of 2.4 percent. During January a year ago the output of the material was recorded at 7,308,181 pounds.

Phenol — Materially, there were no changes in the market for this item during the past week, although potentially there were two factors that could have an effect in the near future. One was the talk of possible revisions in price schedules. Nothing was announced last week, but there were some indications that there

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Quinolin, 3¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
138.0	138.0	141.3	147.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended March 12 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,295,252
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	33,540,230
Benzol	gals.	4,226,614
Coaltar	gals.	15,679,376
Creosote oil	gals.	872,591
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,072,404
Phenol	lbs.	245,416
Toluol	gals.	845,322
Xylol	gals.	190,879

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Koppers offers

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

Koppers Crude Naphthalene is now available in three standard grades having melting points of 74°C., 76°C., and 78°C. respectively.

This crude naphthalene is produced at the following Koppers Plants:

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WOODWARD, ALABAMA

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar Products Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

might be some changes made in the near future. The other factor that might affect the market was the easing of export regulations. Since that happened only recently, there was not a great flow of goods out of the country as yet, although the industry considered that foreign trade might pick up if customers across the water could find the dollars. The USP material was reported to be in a better position supplywise than was the technical.

Pyridin—There was some talk in the industry last week of revisions in the price of this material, although there was nothing definite reported. One source thought new prices might be possible at this time, although another source was inclined to doubt it. The demand for the pharmaceutical material was still at good levels, although the supply was not at an especially high point. The other grades were better off supplywise, although the demand for them was not at particularly high levels.

Figures of pyridin production for January of this year indicate that the crude bases (dry basis) material was made in the amount of 37,100 gallons during January as compared to an output of 36,339 gallons during the preceding month. This represented a total increase of 2.1 percent. It was considerably higher than the production of the comparable period a year ago, at which time the output was recorded at 29,799 gallons. The refined (2°) material was produced in the amount of 86,968 pounds during the month of January. This represented a decrease of 8.4 percent from the production of the previous month, for during that time the output amounted to 94,939 pounds. Production in January was at a higher level, for during that period the figure of production was reported to be 95,022 pounds.

Solvent Naphtha—Crude supplies were reported to be not great during the past week, although the demand was said to be at good levels. Stocks of the refined material were at a good point and the demand for it was such as to prevent the market from being glutted with any great amounts of the material. Prices were reported unchanged during the period and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in the immediate days to come.

Toluol—Market conditions for this product were largely unchanged during the past week. Supplies were adequate for normal ordering, and although there was some lessened demand from the protective coatings industry there was still a good call being received for use in aviation fuel. Smaller buyers who had previously had a hard time of it were now able to get material with greater ease.

Toluol production during January of this year came to 1,941,170 gallons for the nitration (1°). This was a drop of 5.0 percent from the output of the previous month, during which time the production was reported to be 2,042,489 gallons. Output during January a year ago was slightly lower, for at that time the recorded figure was 1,940,287 gallons. Output of the industrial pure (2°) material during January of this year was 542,806 gallons, as opposed to 479,882 gallons during the preceding month. This represented an increase of 13.1 percent. During January of 1948, the output of the same grade of material was 431,029 gallons. Figures for the production of all other grades during the month of January amounted to 56,330 gallons, which represented an increase in output of 6.1 percent. The figure for the output during the preceding month was 53,109 gallons. Output in January a year ago was reported to be 56,584 gallons.

Xylol—This item during the past week was in a position largely unchanged from that of the previous period. Supplies were still adequate to satisfy normal ordering, and the demand, although not what it was several months back was still being maintained at a fairly good level. Prices were reported to be unchanged and there were no indications that any revisions were in prospect for the immediate days to come.

Output of all grades of xylol during the month of January was recorded at 668,584 gallons. This represented an increase in production of 7.4 percent over that of the previous month when the output was 622,724 gallons. Output during the month of January during the year before was 628,460 gallons.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride — The market for this material was in a largely unchanged position during the past week. Supplies were at a good level, but the demand was not all that producers hoped it might be. A general increase of activity in business during the Spring months might mean a concomitant increase of activity in the market for this material, and that was

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what sellers were hoping for. In the meantime, prices were holding at their previous levels and there were no indications from producers that they were planning to revise their listings.

Quinolin — Announcement was made during the past week of a drop in the price of this material. In drums, carload, the product was now being listed at 50¾c. a pound, where formerly it was 54½c. In less than carload quantities, the price became 51¼c. as opposed to the old low listing of 55c. The high side of the range dropped also and the figures that were formerly the low side were now the high. Supplies were at a good level but the demand was not especially strong.

Tar Acid Oils—Pricewise, there were no changes reported during the period under review, although it was reported that after the recent changes made by one producer, the material was being considered in other quarters of the industry with an eye to revised prices. Just when such changes might come about was not to be determined last week, but the suggestions were that it might be soon. In the meantime, there were no particular changes reported in the supply and demand situation.

CCDA Hears of Unlisted Chemicals

—Continued from page 4

cal research group so that full consideration would be given from the start to toxicological factors of concern to the original research personnel, the manufacturing department, the shipping department and the medical department. The range-finding test procedure has made it possible to reach useful conclusions in such problems rapidly and economically.

Study on Dermatitis

In the second and concluding paper of the morning session, "Dermatitis Among the Public from New Fabrics, Dyes and Finishes," Dr. Louis Schwartz, consultant dermatologist, Washington, D. C., summarized dermatitis experience in the indicated fields, including both natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics in his presentation. Glass fiber and fabrics and furs also wre included. Of particular interest, as a preventative measure, was the speaker's "prophetic patch test" developed for the determination of "possible irritant qualities of new chemicals used in the manufacture of wearing apparel, cosmetics or other articles coming in contact with the skin."

Sales Manager's Viewpoint

The afternoon session was a symposium on "Sales Promotion and Advertising in Commercial Chemical Development." George King, assistant director of sales of the industrial chemicals department of Atlas Powder Company, gave the technical sales manager's viewpoint, using in illustration the advertising and development teamwork that marked his company's building of markets for mannitol and sorbitol.

Advertising is a very important aid to commercial developments in new chemicals, he said, as it supplements the available manpower for technical sales in putting forth the necessary effort for achievement of satisfactory results. Good advertising has a stimulating psychological effect on prospective customers and the general public, he added, and it also has powerful influence on the morale of the sales force whose efforts it supplements.

Research Director's Viewpoint

The viewpoint of a research director was given by Dr. Harlan Trumbull, assistant to the director of research of the B. F. Goodrich Company. From years of experience in contacts with the technical development and sales efforts of chemical company representatives, Dr. Trumbull presented many suggestions on successful and unsuccessful approaches to research scientists with information in new chemicals.

For example, he said, "the degree of information transmitted should be enough to whet the appetite and to stimulate the interest of the customer without trying to answer every conceivable question that will present itself to his mind." He entered a plea for younger men in the suppliers' technical sales and development group because of the prevalence of younger men among those having the important jobs in modern research organizations. He suggested that "under favorable conditions, its is of advantange for the research laboratory of a supplier of potentially commercial chemicals to contact directly members of the research staff of potential users," and the visits should not always be in one direction.

In Dr. Trumbull's opinion, "the kind of printed publication and advertising copy that appeals most to research men is that which tells an intelligent story of constructive research progress. All necessary basic information pertaining to a new

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product, including the chemical structure and the critical properties, can be duplicated on the advertising page repeatedly to advantage."

Dr. Trumbull pointed out that in direct contacts, and presumably he would feel the same toward advertising, "candor and modesty count for more than an eloquent delivery." Among his concluding remarks he said, "scientific accomplishments are themselves the best advertising copy among men trained as scientists." Published results of research efforts he thought "can be made effective background in sales promotion efforts."

Advertising Man's Viewpoint

Paul B. Slawter, jr., vice-president of The House of J. Hayden Twiss, closed the technical program with "An Advertising Man's Viewpoint." He began with "a simple formula for selling new commercial chemical developments through advertising. All you have to do is present your new product with the proper technique for approach—select the media which reaches your prospective customer at the time he needs what you have to offer at the price he wants to pay."

Mr. Slawter then proceeded to point out that it is not quite so simple as all that and indicated the objectives of new chemical advertising and the good and bad features that have appeared in that advertising. He said there is no universally acceptable approach; for instance, "what works for an alkali manufacturer might not work for a producer of chlorinated materials. And what works for a new solvent definitely might not work for a new detergent."

Advertising, he added, should have in it "news" about the products advertised.

Mr. Slawter also believed in candor—"give all the facts. Stick to the facts and success in commercial chemical development will stick to you."

He emphasized that "the main point to remember in styling advertising when it comes to commercial chemical development is that the technical reader is interested just as much in why things are so, as in that they are so. He wants the facts behind the facts—the scientific principles that underlie." In his opinion "chemical advertising should be a sales tool to help salesmen."

Dr. Paul C. Aebersold, chief of the isotopes division, Oak Ridge operations, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn., spoke at length, at the luncheon, on "The Development of the Isotope Distribution Program." He opened his address with historical comment leading up to the passing by congress of the atomic energy act of 1946. In the matter of releasing information he noted that "there must be a balance between the pursuit of military applications and peacetime applications of atomic energy."

Dr. Aebersold commented descriptively on the nature of radioisotopes and their use as tracer atoms, and stated that "tracer atoms provide one of the most powerful tools yet placed at the disposal of scientific investigators." Production of isotopes in the pile received extended comment.

The major part of the balance of the address was given over to the formation and methods of operation of the isotopes division and its distribution program. He emphasized that private enterprise is participating in the program and that "only through continued and expanded industrial participation will radioisotopes prove of maximum benefit to the over-all national welfare," and noted that it is commission policy to discontinue distribution of isotope-labeled compounds that have become available from outside sources.

As for the isotopes themselves, Dr. Aebersold said that for reasons he had given, production and distribution would remain under government control for at least the next few years and possibly longer.

Newly Elected Officers

Elected as vice-president of the association was F. A. Soderberg, of the General Dyestuff Corporation. C. W. Walton, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, was elected treasurer, and G. W. Cragwall, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., is the new secretary. New directors are J. H. Boyd, consultant; J. B. Calkin, New York consultant associated with the University of Maine; A. J. Fisher, jr., U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and W. B. Plummer, Indoil Chemical Company.

The new president, Mr. Goodale, who last year was association treasurer, started with Commercial Solvents in 1926 as a bacteriologist in the Terre Haute, Ind., plant. He was assigned to the research department in 1930 and to the technical service division in 1931.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

All price movements in this market last week were downward. Penicillin salts were reduced in price at the bulk quantity sales level after the previously reported softening in the distributive market. Bulk quantities of sodium, potassium and procaine penicillin were off from 1 to 2 cents per 100,000 units. Prices on the item distributors' unlabeled bottles were also reduced, and there was a marked narrowing of the spread on quotations per bottle as the units per bottle was increased. On 1,000,000 unit bottles this amounted to as much as 10 to 13 cents. Cocoa butter was down 1 cent, butyl alcohol and butyl acetate off 2½ cents, and menthol was down 10 cents per pound. Secondary butyl acetate was reduced 1½c. per pound. The index fell 0.3 point.

Secondary butyl alcohol and isobutyl alcohol were as yet unaffected by the drop in normal butanol prices, and it was felt that the former was not apt to be reduced. Glycerin prices were still firm, but it was felt in some quarters that a change might well develop between now and April 1. Mercurials and bismuth salts were unchanged in price and moving at a very low volume of trading. The drug business generally was reported as slow.

Quinindine was extremely tight, but some small quantities were expected to be available in the not too distant future, when sulphate production relaxes. Quinine salts were generally in adequate supply under a firm price structure. Strychnine salts were in adequate supply and holding firmly to previous quotations. A new veterinary sulpha drug became available in commercial quantities, sulphanilamidoquinoxaline. Triacetin was quoted under a five cent per pound price spread.

Alcohol—Prices on the various grades of ethyl alcohol were unchanged last week. Business was held to a relatively low volume. Most producers were anxious to see the price schedule advanced to a point where alcohol sales would be a matter of profit rather than loss. Accordingly, they took the attitude that if prices were advanced by any producer they would promptly follow, and no producer indicated that there would be more than a week's delay in following.

Alcohol Butyl—The price of both fermentation and synthetically produced material was reduced 2½c. per pound last week, bringing tankcar quotations down from 17½c. to 15c. per pound on a freight allowed basis. Drum carlots on the new schedule were quoted at 16½c. and less than drum carlots at 17½c. per pound on the same basis. The factors behind the drop could be attributed to several causes, but perhaps the most important one was the matter of long continued slow demand and the accumulation of considerable stocks. This led to price shading in certain distributive channels where dealers offered material at below market prices in order to move inventories.

This softening of the market in distributive channels was then followed last week by a reduction in price by producers. Butyl alcohol of course had hanging over it for the last few months the threat of the greatly declined ethyl alcohol market, which although a subnormal situation in itself, did carry with it a disproportionate relationship to butyl alcohol which would tend to depress the price position of butanol. Under the influence of these and other more minor factors, the price schedule was reduced.

Alcohol, Isobutyl—At press time there had been no reduction made in the price of isobutyl alcohol as a result of the decline in normal butyl alcohol.

Alcohol, Secondary Butyl—The price position of this material was unaffected by the recent reduction in the price of normal butyl alcohol. It was expected to retain its currently firm price position throughout the second quarter.

Butyl Acetate—A price decline of 2½c. per pound on both the fermentation and the synthetically produced material was effected last week, moving down with the price of butyl alcohol.

The demand for this ester solvent has been quiet, but not too seriously off from former levels. There has been an accumulation of inventories, and as a result a more intense competitive situation has developed in the market. This led to some price shading in distributive channels as dealers moved to dispose of inventories. Finally, producers were brought to reduce prices, and the new schedule became generally effective with tankcars quoted at 15c. per pound, drum carlots at 16½c. and less than drum carlots at 17½c.

This and certain other ester solvents, such as ethyl acetate, have long been threatened by the subnormal decline in the ethyl alcohol market. The current decline in butyl acetate prices was accordingly not a surprise move.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary—As a result of the price reduction of 2½c. per pound on normal butyl acetate, the price of secondary butyl acetate was reduced 1½c. per pound making the tankcar quotations 11½c.

Castor Oil—The castor oil market was firm. Beans were still only nominally quoted at $110 per long ton with no offerings being made, according to latest reports.

Arrivals of castor beans last week amounted to 34,421 bags equivalent to 5,163,150 pounds, compared to 21,743 bags or 3,261,450 pounds the previous week and 20,482 bags or 3,072,300 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 570,909 bags equivalent to 85,626,350 pounds, compared with 401,468 bags or 60,220,200 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cinchonidine—Small crystals of the alkaloid quoted firmly at 95 cents per ounce in 100 ounce lots, while the sulphate was similarly quoted at 55 cents. The supply and demand situation was unchanged from that prevailing over recent weeks.

Cinchonine—In 100 ounce lots, the large crystals were firmly quoted at 69 cents per ounce while the small crystals of the alkaloid were quoted at 65 cents. The sulphate was quoted on the same basis at 42 cents per ounce. No immediate price change was expected.

Cocoa Butter—The price of this material was off 1 cent per pound as a result of some slight further weakening of the market. Prices were currently 41 cents per pound in carlots and 42 cents in less than carlots.

Fishliver Oils—This market maintained a firm price position at levels currently quoted in our prices current section. Price reports from Los Angeles indicated that a steady demand was evident in the market under a firm price schedule in which 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil was priced at 22 cents; 20,000 to 25,000 unit oil at 27 to 28 cents; 30,000 to 40,000 unit oil at 31 to 32 cents; 50,000 unit oil at 35 cents; 100,000 unit at 39 cents; 150,000 to 200,000 unit oil at 42 to 43 cents; 400,000 unit oil at 49 cents; 500,000 unit oil at 50 cents; and 600,000 unit oil at 51 cents.

A report on Canadian production of fishliver oils indicated that in the first nine months output in imperial gallons of codliver oil amounted to 74,443 in 1948, compared with 48,863 imperial gallons for the corresponding period of 1947. Nine months production of hake oil was 279 gallons, herring oil 200 gallons, and seal oil 2,000 gallons in 1948. There were 54 drums of fishliver oil imported from Japan last week.

Glycerin—Glycerin prices remained unchanged last week, but the feeling was generally held that a price adjustment was likely to develop by around the first of April. Meanwhile business was quiet because of the feeling among buyers of the imminence of a price break. With crude material moving at 5 to 6 cents below former levels, the maintaining of firm refined glycerin prices was held to be hardly justified. The release of glycerin production, sales, and inventory information by the government for the month of January has been delayed due to certain changes in operation. The knowledge of inventory accumulations, if any, will probably have some influence upon the time at which price adjustments will be made.

Iodine—It was of interest to those concerned with sources of supply of crude

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alcohol, butyl, normal, 2½c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, 2½c. per lb.
Secondary, 1½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Menthol, 10c. per lb.
Penicillin salts, bulk, 1c. to 2c. per 100,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
257.5	257.8	257.6	255.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

iodine to note that 38 cases arrived at New York from Japan last week.

Inositol—The price position of this item remained unchanged at $5 per pound, and there was no immediate prospect of any change. The demand remained steady for moderate quantities.

Isobutyl, Acetate—At press time there had been no reduction in the price of isobutyl acetate as a result of the recent decline in the price of normal butyl acetate.

Menthol—While this market had shown a strengthening tendency pricewise, there was some weakening at the end of last week and spot quantities of material were variously quoted from $8.75 to $9 per pound. Demand was weak and purchasers were not inclined to pay the higher prices which the market had seemed to demand. Imports from the far east last week amounted to 50 cases.

Mercurials—The market on these items was reported as continuing in a firm price position, but under a very slow demand. By virtue of the slow demand the mercury salts were still unaffected by the fluctuations in the price of mercury metal which have been occurring over recent months. Accordingly, because of these market conditions there was no evidence of any price change likely to occur in the immediate future.

Methanol—A plentiful supply against diminishing demand characterized this market which nevertheless maintained a firm price position, and at press time there was no indication that there would be any price change on methanol effected in the immediate future. Informed sources were taking the attitude that there was no good reason for lowering the price schedule, and if a break does come in the market it is likely to stem from certain new production sources which find the market mighty difficult. Meanwhile methanol producing machinery was being switched to ammonia manufacture in an increasing amount in order to take some of the pressure off ammonia demand.

Milk Powder—The Production and Marketing Administration reported that in January 14,000,000 pounds of dried milk were delivered to the Army for civilian relief feeding. Total deliveries to all agencies for export during the period of July 1, 1948 through January 31, 1949 amounted to 109,424,276 pounds of dried milk.

The milk powder market was still unsettled, with inventories on the heavy side, and demand still confined essentially to immediate needs. Production was said to be on the increase with the installation of additional drying equipment units.

Out of 10,715,645 pounds of spray process skimmed milk offered, CCC purchased 7,131,920 pounds at 11.82c. to 12.35c. per pound. Out of 6,567,850 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder offered, CCC purchased 6,035,350 pounds at 9.75c. to 10.50c. per pound. Prices were still unchanged from levels of the previous week in the industrial market.

Milk Sugar—This market remained firm pricewise. With the exception of a sustained heavy demand for crude milk sugar for penicillin production, the greatest demand was for USP material. Prices were firm and not expected to change. Supplies were amply available.

Penicillin — Bulk prices on penicillin salts were reduced early last week as a result of the softening activity that had been going on in penicillin distributive levels over recent weeks. The entire price weakening of the penicillin market was primarily attributed to the highly competitive situation which has developed as a result of the operation of greatly expanded production facilities in many quarters leading to an oversupply on the market. Increased production had developed faster than the increasing consumption.

Bulk calcium amorphous material was reduced 1 cent per 100,000 units. Bulk potassium crystalline material was down 1½c., and bulk sodium and procaine penicillin were each down 2c. In the pricing schedules, the greatest adjustments were made in the unlabeled bottle prices to distributors in quantity shipments. While the 100,000 unit bottles were off only 1½c. to 1⅝c. per bottle for the sodium and potassium salts, there was a markedly greater drop as the unit concentration per bottle increased. Accordingly the prices on 1,000,000 unit bottles were off 10½c. to 13c. per bottle from former levels. A reduction of 20c. per bottle was effected on 10c. bottles of procaine penicillin in oil (300,000 units per cc). Exact quotations may be seen by reference to prices quoted in our prices current section of OPD. Tablets were likewise reduced.

Quinindine—This material was in quite short supply, most of it being used currently to make the sulphate for which there was a heavy demand. However, in the not too distant future the alkaloid was expected to come into better supply

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when the sulphate production program gets caught up with the current demand upon it. Quotations on the alkaloid were firm at $2.10 per ounce for the crystalline material, and $2.05 per ounce for the powdered, precipitated material. Quotations on quinindine sulphate were firm at the level of $1.35 per ounce which the market assumed some months ago.

Quinine and Salts—Because of the lack of demand the following quinine salts, which could be had upon order in any quantity if anyone wanted them, were removed from our prices current listings because they no longer moved in sufficient quantity to warrent quotations:—Quinine arsenate, quinine dihydrobromide, quinine formate, quinine tannate, quinine valerate. The prevailing prices on these materials are accordingly quoted per ounce as follows:—The arsenate at $1.30; the dihydrobromide at $1; the formate at $1.20; the tannate at 60c.; and the valerate at $1.25.

The more active quinine salts which were steadily moving under a moderate demand were quoted as follows:—The bisulphate at 73c. per ounce; the dihydrochloride at $1; the ethylcarbonate at $1.07; the hydrobromide and the hydrochloride at 91c.; the hypophosphite at $1.40; the phosphate at $1.10; the salicylate for which there was very little demand at 95c.; the sulphate at 80½c.; and quinine-urea hydrochloride at 97c. per ounce.

Strychnine Phosphate—This material was currently quoted at $1.14 per ounce in 100 ounce lots, and $1.16 per ounce in 25 ounce lots. The price position was reported as firm, demand moderate, and supplies adequate.

Sugar—For the week ended March 5, primary sugar distribution amounted to a total of 136,136 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 106,467 tons for the week ended February 26. A report of the Production and Marketing Administration indicates that charges against the 1949 sugar quotas through February, 1949, for all off shore areas amounted to 730,526 tons, compared with 441,227 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline — This veterinary sulpha drug was quoted at $20 per pound in 25 and 50 pound drums. The material is now available in commercial quantities and was finding a growing market in poultry end-uses.

Triacetin—This material was quoted in drums from 38½c. to 43½c. per pound from various sources last week. The market was relativeiy steady under a moderate demand.

Nepara Chemical Assigns Morgues

Nepara Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., has appointed Victor E. Morgues export manager. Mr. Morgues has been associated with the drug trade for the past twenty-two years and has been employed in the export divisions of several pharmaceutical manufacturers.

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Retires from USI Post

Dr. William C. Moore has retired after twenty-nine years as a member of the research staff of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and its predecessor company, U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company. He plans to devote part of his time to consulting work, with headquarters in Stamford, Conn. Dr. Moore was president of the Electrochemical Society in 1946-47, and has been active in the American Chemical Society since 1914.

Chas. Pfizer's 1948 Sales

—Continued from page 5

this purpose in 1949 are not expected to exceed $4,000,000. Expansion of the research laboratories at the Brooklyn, N. Y. plant, and inauguration of operations at the plant at Terre Haute, Ind., were listed by the report as among the important developments in the improvement program.

Pointing out that the market for penicillin has changed from one of short supply at the end of 1947 to one of oversupply at the end of 1948, the report said:—

"The natural result of this condition is keen competition, lower prices and smaller profit margins. This situation will reflect itself in both future sales volume and profits. However, with lower prices and a broader market it is conceivable that demand will increase. These changed conditions have been anticipated and adjustments will continue to be made as required by the evolving competitive situation."

Pitts. Glass 1948 Earnings Reach Record $32,748,900

Sales, earnings and employment were at all-time highs for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company during 1948. Net sales to customers totaled $280,037,351, an increase of 6.7 percent over the previous high of $262,529,489 established during 1947. Net income was $32,748,900, equal to $3.65 per share, as compared with $27,771,144, or $3.11 per share in 1947, according to the report by Clarence M. Brown, board chairman, and Harry B. Higgins, president.

Borden Reports 1948 Sales Increased, Earnings Down

Sales of The Borden Company and its consolidated subsidiaries rose, for the ninth consecutive year, to total $649,592,375, up 7.7 percent from 1947's $602,959,406, Theodore G. Montague, president, revealed March 15 in his annual report to stockholders and employees. Net income was $19,179,427, declining 3.1 percent from the previous year's $19,793,276. Earnings were $4.46 per share in 1948 and $4.61 a year ago.

Over-all sales of chemical products by the company in 1948 were up over 1947 levels, but profit margins for the operation narrowed slightly, Mr. Montague stated. Pressure of competition was felt by Borden's chemical division, he said, and added pressure on prices came from customers who themselves faced stiffer competition.

Celanese Had Record Year

Celanese Corporation of America established new high records in both sales volume and net income during 1948, according to the annual report of the corporation released March 15. Net income for 1948 amounted to $39,484,000 after charges and taxes, or the equivalent of $6.61 on the 5,514,107 common shares outstanding. This compares with 1947 net income of $24,173,417, or $3.83 per common share. Sales for 1948 amounted to $230,384,672, an increase of approximately 27 percent over the 1947 figure of $181,083,608.

Diamond Alkali Income Higher

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, earned a net income of $5,280,632 on sales of $51,230,184 in 1948, according to the company's annual report to stockholders made public March 15. This compares with net income of $4,554,130 on sales of $40,220,291 for 1947. Earnings for 1948 showed an increase of 16 percent over 1947, and sales, an increase of 27 percent. The 1948 earnings amounted to $4.86 per share on the 1,062,434 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year, as compared with $4.29 per share in 1947.

Centaur-Caldwell Advances Taflan

The Centaur-Caldwell division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has appointed Glenn D. Taflan head of the control laboratory in its plant at Monticello, Ill. Mr. Taflan has been associated with Sterling Drug since 1934.

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Chemicals Handling Safety

—Continued from page 7

Company, declared that one of the first things to recognize in the safe handling of fluorine chemicals is their hazards. He added that this might have been overemphasized in the past.

"In small amounts," he said, "fluoride may be necessary for good health. In very high concentrations, it is definitely toxic; symptoms are pronounced and easily recognized, however, and after the original effect has passed no chronic symptoms persist. Therefore, in handling fluorine chemicals, if adequate protective clothing is worn and proper ventilation provided, there is little danger of any serious industrial hazard from these chemicals.

Precautionary Measures

"Certainly, an occasional medical examination could detect any excess absorption of fluoride ion, and suitable measures could then be taken to correct it before any serious bodily harm was done. The extremely active fluorine compounds and hydrofluoric acid and acid-forming salts present an additional hazard in that they can cause rather serious burns. However, when this hazard is recognized and first aid treatment is readily available, the dangers of these burns can be greatly minimized.

"Great steps have been made in the proper medical treatment for the inhalation or ingestion of fluorides in lethal concentrations. A rather close survey of the fluoride industry seems to indicate that it has a remarkable record in that there have been few casualties and few serious accidents."

Oil Industry's Fire Record

Frank G. Wilson, assistant director of the department of safety of the American Petroleum Institute, stated that, considering the characteristics of petroleum products together with their widespread use, transportation and storage, the fire loss record in the petroleum industry is far more favorable than is generally known.

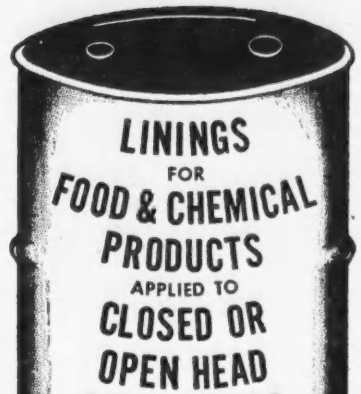
"Admittedly," he said, "the 1947 record was not one that the industry will brag about, nevertheless, it was, except for three extraordinary fires, one of which there is no need to be ashamed. The Petroleum Industry suffered more than $1,000,000 loss at Texas City. A tankship explosion in Los Angeles harbor and a garage fire were the other two extraordinary fires which increased the overall fire loss ratio in 1947 over 1946.

"Even so, the average ratio for the fourteen year period from 1934 through 1947 is only 13.6 cents per $100 insurable value—slightly less than the price of a special delivery postage stamp."

Gasoline and Oil Safe Liquids

"Certain established procedures must be followed in the handling of any commodity. Milk, for instance, must be pasturized and handled with the utmost care if infection of an entire community is to be avoided. Everyone recognizes the importance of such requirements and abides by them. There is no panic—possibly no one gives it a second thought. Why shouldn't it be so with petroleum products?

"When properly handled, gasoline and oil are safe liquids to work with. Fires, like accidents, don't just happen, they are caused. Neither gasoline nor oil will ignite of itself so when you read of some gasoline or oil fire don't jump to a conclusion before you know the facts surrounding the incident, and if you forget everything



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Schieffelin Director

W. J. Schieffelin III has been elected a director of Schieffelin & Co., drug manufacturer, New York. Mr. Schieffelin's appointment marks the seventh generation from father to son to help direct the policies of the company. He is also assistant vice-president and aide to executive vice-president J. C. Kennedy, jr. F. H. Osborn, jr., was also named a director.

Codliver Oil Output In Norway Decreases

The 1949 fishing off Finnmark, northern coast of Norway, has been a complete failure due to extremely stormy weather, according to a report received last week by Arista Oil Products Company, New York, from its principal, Brodr. Aersaether A/S, Aalesund, Norway. It added that adverse weather also existed in the Lofoten area until quite recently, when there was a turn for the better.

The report stated that the quality of the fish recently caught has been good and the oil yield very satisfactory. The fish were apparently well fed, it stated, resulting in a good quality of oil. Catch of codfish, in tons, and production of codliver oil, in hectaliters (one Hl. equals 202.82 pounds), for the winter fishing season up until March 5 in the past five years was reported as follows:—

	Codfish	Oil
1949	34.376	16.016
1948	45.099	21.627
1947	98.665	55.081
1946	83.216	42.984
1945	34.897	16.809

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else I've said please remember that the fire might have been avoided by observance of established and well-known recommendations of the American Petroleum Institute, Interstate Commerce Commission, and the National Fire Protection Association.

Human Relations Factors

George B. Beitzel, executive vice-president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, speaking on "Safety—A Shared Responsibility," emphasized the human relations factors apparent in the conference theme.

Since so many factors affect the efficiency and productivity of a worker, Mr. Beitzel said he visualizes the safety man as being part engineer, part psychologist, part hygienist but, above all, a human being, highly sensitive to the welfare and responsive to the feelings of his fellow human beings.

"We in the chemical industry have many safety factors to consider," he said. "We deal with dangerous products—dangerous not only to our own workers who produce them, but dangerous to the consumer unless he is schooled properly in their handling. A great responsibility for this schooling lies in the hands of the chemical company when it prepares its product labels.

Accomplishments of Industry

"Reputable members of the industry are striving constantly to improve the warning and handling precautions on the labels of their products—to make sure as far as it is basically possibly that no accidents will happen. With the help of organizations such as your own, the Manufacturing Chemists Association, the American Petroleum Institute, the Compressed Gas Association and many others, a concerted effort is being made to force all companies into compliance with high safety standards. When accidents occur, the entire industry suffers. Let me tell you now that we shall continue to do our part to improve the safety not only of our employees but of our customers as well."

S.K.F. Holds Research Parley On Old Age Clinical Problems

A medical research conference on the clinical problems of advancing years was held at the new building of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, on March 16. W. Furness Thompson, vice-president in charge of research at the laboratories, presided at the all-day session.

C. Mahlon Kline and Dr. William L. Long, president and medical director, respectively, of the laboratories, gave the welcoming addresses. Panel discussions were held on cardiovascular conditions and overweight, and other reports were presented on television in medical education and outlook for new drug therapy in geriatrics.

Victor Metal Products Elects

Victor Metal Products Corporation, manufacturer of collapsible aluminum tubes, Brooklyn, N. Y., has elected Victor Muscat president and a director. Mr. Muscat was formerly a vice-president of the company. He is also vice-president and a director of Victor Industries Corporation.

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OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
THEOPHYLLINE
AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CINNAMATE
CINNAMIC ACID
DIACETYL
ETHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL CINNAMATE
METHYL PHENYL ACETATE
PHENYL ACETIC ACID
TECHNICAL CHEMICALS and INTERMEDIATES
BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOIN
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
CYANOACETAMIDE
CYANO ACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN-5-SULPHONIC ACID
PENICILLIN PRECURSORS
PHENYLACETIC ACID
PHENYLACETAMIDE
BETA PHENYLETHYLAMINE
BENZOL PRODUCTS CO.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

FWDA Opposes Compulsory Health Plan

—Continued from page 5

supplies, Mr. Carroll said that more and more retailers are choosing to keep stocks low and depend on quick delivery when needed from fast-service wholesalers. He urged conventional type drug wholesalers to recognize the need for this service and the importance of retaining their regular retail outlets, and recommended its adoption in all metropolitan areas capable of providing sufficient orders to support such a set-up.

Mr. Carroll warned of the trend toward maintenance of low inventories and large-scale return of materials. He also scored any tendencies toward the practice of buying because of discounts rather than because of quality. Should drug store owners begin resorting to such methods, he said, manufacturers will start looking for new non-drug store outlets.

He also felt that manufacturers will begin scanning direct retail accounts, cross out slow ones and concentrate on progressive retailers.

Swart Sees no Severe Decline

P. F. Swart, jr., vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, told the membership that, in his opinion, there is not likely to be any severe decline in business during 1949, but that it is difficult to prophesy what lies ahead in 1950 and thereafter. In these times, he said, more than ordinary caution should be observed in all transactions, whether domestic or foreign.

"Opinion seems to be general," he said, "that corporate profits will be lower this year than in 1948, and with a general transition to a buyer's market, it is possible that profit margins may be somewhat smaller, even with no decline in production.

"An important fact dominating current conditions is that people seem to be spending less freely. Somewhat the same factor influences business, but industry has the additional fear of inventory losses if prices go lower. There is a general tendency to reduce stocks and keep forward commitments down.

"Possibly there will be higher taxes in 1949 and the taxes, together with wage costs, may be more difficult to pass on in a competitive market. These influences all seem likely to become effective later in the year after a reasonably favorable first quarter."

Foreign Trade Outlook Hazy

Mr. Swart said that in the field of foreign trade, where political considerations have assumed such a dominant role, the haze that prevents a clear outlook is almost impenetrable. He warned wholesalers, however, that current shipments to foreign countries should be made only against a confirmed letter of credit, unless circumstances warrant another basis.

Because of contract-breaching both here and abroad, Mr. Swart said that many domestic and foreign contracts now include a clause calling for settlement of any dispute through the American Arbitration Association or the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Association.

Nationalized Medicine Forum

A forum on medical care and nationalized medicine was conducted on the second day of the meeting. Among the speakers were Albert Deutsch, medical writer for the *New York Post-Home News*, who spoke in favor of nationalization and two who opposed it. They were Dr. Albert Hemming, who had practiced medicine in England under the National Health Service for the past six months, and Dr. Lester C. Spier, chairman of the National Council on Group Practice.

Paige D. L'Hommedieu, president of the Personal Products Corporation, presented promotion trophies to four retailers who had exceeded their sales quotas during the Personal Products month drive. They were Lag Drug Company, Chicago; Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore; D. A. Rosow, Hartford, Conn., and J. W. Daly Lynn, Mass.

Other guest speakers at the sessions were Wallace Werble, editor of *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Reports*, who spoke on the "Washington Picture," and Frank W. Lovejoy, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, whose topic was "It's Later Than You Think."

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Named to New Research Posts at Parke, Davis

Dr. George Rieveschl jr. (left) has been appointed director of chemical research and Dr. Leon A. Sweet has been named director of research and products development of Parke, Davis & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Detroit, Mich. Dr. Rieveschl joined the company in 1943 as a senior research chemist. Dr. Sweet, who joined the company in 1933, was director of chemical research and products development from 1945 until his present appointment. He had previously served as assistant director of research and junior scientific director. The company has also appointed Dr. Oliver Kamm research consultant.

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Davis & Lawrence Elects G.D. Lawrence President

G. Douglas Lawrence has been elected president of the Davis & Lawrence Company, medicines manufacturer, New York, to succeed his father, Dudley B. Lawrence, who becomes chairman of the board. The new president has been associated with the company since 1935 and for the past six years has served as secretary, general manager and a director.

Arapahoe Issues Price List

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., has published a new catalog, which lists a quantity of Grignard reagents, several thiophene compounds, analytical reagents and fine organic compounds. It may be obtained by requesting price list number 4 from Millmaster Chemical Company, 551 Fifth avenue, New York; William E. Phillips, Inc., 410 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, or Arapahoe at Boulder.

Medical Research Advances Told

Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, director of the Sterling - Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., and his associates described advances along four broad fronts of medical research in a series of papers presented at recent medical meetings in Mexico. The presentations concerned malaria, amebiasis, the sympathomimetic amines and "Demerol," an analgesic.

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New York

ACONITE ROOT—12 bgs, Dalton Cooper Co, Excambion, Genoa
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Parthia, Liverpool
ICHTHYOLSULPHONATE—2 dms, Charmeur Products Corp, American Banker, Havre
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
ANILIN COLORS—6 dms, Ciba & Co, Parthia, Liverpool
ANISE—100 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Courser, Hongkong
200 bls, M J Golombeck, Courser, Hongkong
100 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Courser, Hongkong
100 bls, Meer Corp, Courser, Hongkong
50 bls, S L Jones & Co, Courser, Hongkong
OIL—50 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Courser, Hongkong
5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Courser, Hongkong
ANTHRAQUINONE—62 dms, Max Kettner Co, Parthia, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—2,032 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandising Co, Gladys Dan, Antofagasta
2,2,2 bgs, South American Mineral & Merchandising Co, Gladys Dan, Salaverry
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Yervand Djabagian, Excambion, Beirut
15 cs, P D Madourdos, Excambion, Beirut
273 bgs, Excambion, Genoa
ARSENIC—96 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwiprincess, Tampico
27 dms, Philipp Bros Co, Kristina Thorden, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,300 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques
14 bgs, Karr, Ellis Co, Excambion, Genoa
ARGOLS—6,210 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Corp, Exton, Oran
BARBERRY BARK—5 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Age, Bombay
BEESWAX—500 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Co, Mormactide, Santos
152 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins Co, Agnete, Santos
80 bgs, Currenty Trust Co, Agnete, Paranahua
15 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
71 bgs, H H Pike Co, Agwiking, Havana
17 bgs, General Import Corp, Agwiking, Havana
55 bgs, Agwiking, Havana
BONES—79,116 lbs, Geck Trading Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana
50 bgs, International Packers Commercial Corp, Mormactide, Santos
BONE MEAL—300 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool
2,205 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, African Planet, Capetown
CARNAUBA WAX—126 bgs, Chase National Bank, Agnete, Parnahyba
624 bgs, Agnete, Parnahyba
112 bgs, Cornelius Products Corp, Vianna, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Vianna, Fortaleza
82 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Vianna, Fortaleza
133 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Vianna, Fortaleza
132 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Co, Vianna, Fortaleza
CARAWAYSEED—120 bgs, M J Golombeck, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
110 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Kristina Thorden, Copenhagen
CASEIN—850 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Agnete, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Vianna, Buenos Aires
1,700 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, The Borden Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, B H Old Co, Courser, Hongkong
60 bls, Volkart Bros, Courser, Hongkong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Courser, Hongkong
352 bls, Wah Young Co, Courser, Hongkong
50 bls, R J Spitz Co, Courser, Hongkong
500 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Courser, Hongkong
150 bls, Mutual Spice Co, Courser, Hongkong
235 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Courser, Hongkong
154 bls, Arthur G Dunn Co, Courser, Hongkong
80 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Courser, Hongkong
CASTORBEANS—1,695 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactide, Bahia
5,015 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Haiti, Rio de Janeiro
2,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Agnete, Bahia
6,130 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Agnete, Cabedello
1,550 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Vianna, Fortaleza
9,442 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Vianna, Camocim
17,131 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Bostonian, Bahia
758 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Gladys Dan, Bahia
CHROME ORE—3,000 tons, E J Lavino Co, Borgholt, Masinloc
6,265,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co, Robin Locksley, Lourenco Marques
4,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Roseville, Santa Cruz
1,985 tons, E J Lavino & Co, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
507 tons, Frank Samuels Co, African Planet, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—14 dms, R C Treatt Co, African Planet, Mombasa
CITRON OIL—3 cs, Exton, Messina
COCONUT OIL—1,078 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Ferngulf, Cebu
1 dm, Kim, Antwerp
COD LIVERS—190 dms, Selmo Chemical Co, Tudor Prince, Port Au Prince
OIL—703 dms, Theodore B Smith Co, Trollafoss, Reykjavik
60 dms, Bowring Co, Fort Townshed, St Johns
CORIANDER SEED—1,640 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Vianna, Buenos Aires
CORN MINT OIL—5 dms, George Uhe Co, Argentina, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—53 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Parthia, Liverpool
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—10 cs, American Metal Co, Santa Cecilia, Puna
DERRIS ROOT—50 pkgs, Stern Morgenthau, Courser, Keelung
42 bls, S B Penick & Co, African Planet, Dar Es Salaam
DRUGS, CRUDE—11 bbls, S B Penick & Co, London, Barranquilla
DYESTUFFS—1 cs, American Cyanamid Co, Excambion, Genoa
ESSENTIAL OILS—8 bots, Frazar & Co, Courser, Keelung
10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Courser, Hongkong
1 cs, L A Champon, Robert Maersk, Rouen
1 cs, Roure-Dupont, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
1 cs, Bertrand Freres, Excambion, Marseilles
3 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Inc, Excambion, Marseilles
5 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics Corp, Excambion, Marseilles
EUCALYPTUS OIL—50 dms, Exton, Malaga
FENNEL SEED—167 bgs, Louis Furth Co, Excambion, Marseilles
FERRO MOLYBDENUM—251 bgs, Philipp Bros, Courser, Hongkong
FENUGREEK SEED—55 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exton, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—33 dms, Consumers Import Co, Courser, Yokohama
21 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Courser, Yokohama
FLEASEED—137 bgs, G J Burkhardt Co, Steel Age, Bombay
GALLNUTS—168 bgs, China Trade & Industrial Dev Co, Courser, Shanghai
GELATINE—2 cs, News Import & Export Co, Raphael Semmes, Bremen
GHATTI GUM—228 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Steel Age, Bombay
57 bgs, International Shipping Corp, Steel Age, Bombay
GINGER—50 bgs, Charles T Wilson Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
153 bgs, Charles T Wilson Co, Musa, Kingston
GLUESTOCK—325 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Parthia, Liverpool
105 bls, Darmstadt, Scott, Courtney, Agwiprincess, Tampico
39 bls, Darmstadt, Scott, Courtney, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
GREAVE CAKES—683 bgs, Ejbert & Co, Vianna, Buenos Aires
GUAIACWOOD OIL—6 dms, J Henry Schroeder Co, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
2 cs, J Henry Schroeder Co, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,933 tons, U S Gypsum Corp, Gypsum Prince, Hantsport
ILMENITE SAND—6,000 ctns, American Cyanamid Co, Jalakanta, Koilthottam
IODINE, CRUDE—38 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Courser, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—29 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Cape Avinof, Cartagena
6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
IRON OXIDE—736 bgs, C K Williams Co, Exton, Malaga
736 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Exton, Malaga
450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Exton, Malaga
JABORANDI LEAVES—154 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Agnete, Parnahyba
KARAYA GUM—990 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Steel Age, Bombay
247 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Steel Age, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—694 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, African Planet, Mombasa
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Port au Prince
2 dms, W J Bush Co, Cape Avenof, Cristobal
LEMON OIL—6 dms, Agwiprincess, Vera Cruz
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Bank of New York, Parthia, Liverpool
400 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
100 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
750 bgs, Excambion, Genoa
250 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Excambion, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Excambion, Genoa
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Excambion, Genoa
50 cs, Italian Drug Import Co, Excambion, Genoa
MAGNESITE—1 bg, Innis, Speiden & Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—1,400 tons, Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co, Roseville, Coron
MARJORAM LEAVES—80 bgs, Villar & Osorio, Gladys Dan, Arica
MEDICINAL HERBS—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Excambion, Leghorn
7 bls, Chase National Bank, Estrella, Marseilles
28 bls, W E Martin Co, Exton, Trieste
PLANTS—22 bls, Max Van Pels, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
ROOTS—11 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Age, Bombay
MENTHOL—40 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Courser, Shanghai
10 cs, Kane Import & Export Co, Courser, Shanghai
10 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Courser, Hongkong
MICA—87 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Mormactide, Rio de Janeiro
141 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Mormactide, Rio de Janeiro
116 cs, Silcio Gaguine, Mormactide, Rio de Janeiro
11 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Corp, Mormactide, Rio de Janeiro
108 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Jalakanta, Calcutta
19 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Agnete, Rio de Janeiro
8 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Corp, Agnete, Rio de Janeiro
41 cs, Steel Age, Bombay
41 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, American Importer, London
4 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Corp, Bostonian, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
57 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
7 cs, Sylvania Electrical Products Corp, Argentina, Rio de Janeiro
NAPHTHALENE—734 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Havmann, Rotterdam
1,244 bgs, Charles Page Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
2,746 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
734 bgs, Chematar, Inc, Kristina Thorden, Gothenburg
720 bgs, M J Corbett, Inc, American Importer, London
NISPERO GUM—57 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
OITICICA OIL—249 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Bostonian, Recife
OLIVE OIL—140 dms, Comex Trading Corp, Estrella, Barcelona
25 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Estrella, Seville
94 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Exton, Casablanca
100 dms, J H Schroeder Co, Exton, Malaga
100 dms, National City Bank, Exton, Malaga
100 bgs, Chemical Bank, Exton, Malaga
96 dms, R U Delapenha, Exton, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—1 cs, Musa, Kingston
40 cs, Ungerer & Co, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Inc, Mormactide, Bahia
58 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormactide, Bahia
PAPAIN—67 cs, National City Bank, African Planet, Mombasa
17 cs, Thurston & Braidich, African Planet, Mombasa
553 cs, C L Huisking & Co, African Planet, Mombasa
18 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, African Planet, Mombasa
21 cs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, African Planet, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Estrella, Lisbon
200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Estrella, Lisbon
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Estrella, Lisbon
50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Estrella, Lisbon
140 dms, J Weinstein Co, Estrella, Lisbon
PEANUT OIL—315 dms, Bank of California, Borgholt, Tsingtao
PENICILLIN, PROCAINE—1 cs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Raphael Semmes, Antwerp
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Jacques Cochran, Kim, Havre
2 cs, Coty Products Corp, American Banker, Havre
1 cs, S Stern Henry Co, American Banker, Havre
3 cs, U S Lines Co, American Banker, Havre
3 cs, Firmenich & Co, Excambion, Genoa
PEPPER, WHITE—69 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
210 bgs, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
111 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN OIL—3 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Inc, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
3 dms, Polak Frutal Works, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
13 cs, George Lueders & Co, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,515 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, R E Wilson, Puerto La Cruz
48,332 bbls, First National Bank of Philadelphia, Baltimore Trader, Las Piedras
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, American Seed Corp, Raphael Semmes, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R T French Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
POTASH NITRATE—46 bgs, Belgameric, Inc, Havmann, Antwerp
PERCHLORATE—114 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Gladys Dan, Antofagasta
PYRIDINE—13 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
5 dms, Chase National Bank, Knut Bakke, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—1,000 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, African Planet, Dar Es Salaam
250 bls, African Planet, Mombasa
500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, African Planet, Mombasa
250 bls, J Powell Co, African Planet, Mombasa
QUASSIA WOOD CHIPS—150 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Coastal Messenger, Kingston
QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, Metalsalts Corp, Agwiprincess, Tampico
RHUBARB ROOT—8 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Courser, Hongkong
SANDALWOOD—3 bgs, J De Pourtales Co, Musa, Kingston
SCHEELITE ORE—100 bgs, National City Bank, Courser, Hongkong
SESAME SEED—168 bgs, Hinton & Co, Courser, Hongkong
1,250 bgs, W G Scarlett Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
300 bgs, Archibald & Kendall Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cape Avinof, Cristobal
OIL—141 dms, Cafe Avinof, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—5 cks, Anewalt Schmitt Co, Argentina, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—68 bgs, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
SODIUM SALTS—534 dms, International Commodities, Havmann, Antwerp
SOYBEAN OIL—100 dms, E Miltenberg, Courser, Hongkong
TALC—1,244 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, Excambion, Genoa
TANKAGE—945 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Vianna, Buenos Aires
TARTAR—3,800 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Corp, Exton, Algiers
TEAWASTE—551 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Courser, Keelung
THYME OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Estrella, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—6 cs, C H Windschuegl, Santa Monica, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—2,051 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Age, Khoramshahr
54 bgs, M N Hakkak, Steel Age, Khoramshahr
VALERIAN ROOT—27 bls, S B Penick & Co, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
VANADIUM ORE—4,880 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Santa Cecilia, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—33 cs, George Lueders & Co, Aalsdyk, Rotterdam
100 cs, J Manheimer Co, Rail, Mexico
30 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Excambion, Marseilles
39 cs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Excambion, Marseilles
VEGETABLE WAX—20 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Courser, Kobe
50 cs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co, Borgholt, Yokohama
WATTLE BARK—4,378 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Locksley, Durban
3,288 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Co, African Planet, Durban
EXTRACT—7,651 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, African Planet, Durban
564 bgs, Barkey Import Co, African Planet, Mombasa
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Knut Bakke, Antwerp
WOLFRAM ORE—400 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Courser, Hongkong
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—1 dm, F W Berk, Parthia, Liverpool

Philadelphia

March 9 to March 15

ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Charles Kurz Co, Robin Tuxford, Lourenco Marques
BLUEING—100 cs, Atlantis Sales Co, American Ranger, London
630 cs, Atlantis Sales Co, American Shipper, London
CLAY—1,150 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Bristol City, Avonmouth
700 tons, Moore & Munger Co, Bristol City, Avonmouth
230 tons, United Clay Mines Corp, Bristol City, Avonmouth
GLUESTOCK—190 bls, H J Baker Co, Mormactide, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,087 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport
IRISH MOSS—500 cs, Kerr Maurer Co, American Ranger, Bremen
LICORICE ROOT—3,124 pcs, Guaranty Trust Co, General Cherniahovsky, Poti
LINDEN FLOWERS—139 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp, General Cherniahovsky, Poti
MANGANESE ORE—10,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Axios, Piraeus
MUSTARD—1,045 dms, Atlantis Sales Co, American Shipper, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—143,610 bbls, The Gulf Oil Co, Gulfpride, Puerto La Cruz
108,177 bbls, First National of Philadelphia, Michigan Sun, Las Piedras
106,955 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Lone Jack, Las Piedras
52,000 bbls, First National of Philadelphia, Baltimore Trader, Las Piedras
111,866 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Gulfpeak, Kuwiat
114,097 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbrand, Fahaheel
120,604 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfwing, Puerto La Cruz
124,046 bbls, First National of Philadelphia, Atlantic Producer, Puerto La Cruz
97,479 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Atlantic Belgium, Puerto la Cruz
WATTLE BARK—408 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Robin Tuxford, Durban
ZINC DROSS—30 bbls, Charles Kurz Co, Flying Enterprise, Rotterdam

San Francisco

March 9 to March 14

BABASSU KERNELS—2,727 bgs, Vegetable Oil Products, Mormacdawn, Sao Luiz
8,500 bgs, Cargill, Inc, Mormacdawn, Sao Luiz
5,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Mormacdawn, Sao Luiz
3,847 bgs, Vegetable Oil Processing Co, Mormacdawn, Parnaiba
3,333 bgs, Cargill, Inc, Mormacdawn, Parnaiba
BOTANICAL DRUGS—15 bgs, Bank of America, President Buchanan, Genoa
CASSIA—15 bls, E H Appleby & Co, President Pierce, Hongkong
CHILLIES, HONTAKA—30 bgs, American Commerce Co, President Pierce, Kobe
CUTTLEFISH BONES—430 cs, Wells Fargo Bank, Timber Hitch, Marseilles
FLAVORINGS—1 ctn, Lancaster Associates, Lakonia, Liverpool
GINGER—50 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Mormacdawn, Kingston
MERCURIAL FUNGICIDE—2 dms, Theodore H Davies & Co, Lakonia, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—250 dms, A Girulani Co, Timber Hitch, Leghorn
ORE CONCENTRATES—5 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Glimmaren, La Union
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,900 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormacdawn, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—235 bgs, H M Newhall Co, Timber Hitch, Corinto
100 bgs, B C Ireland Co, Timber Hitch, Corinto
4,480 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Glimmaren, La Union
SHARK LIVERS—10 dms, E F Gregoire Co, Mormacdawn, Kingston
16 tins, California Packing Co, Glimmaren, Barranquilla

Obituaries

Michael Doniger

Michael Doniger, founder of the Empire State Varnish Company, New York, died March 11 in New York hospital. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Doniger had been associated with the Titanium Pigment Company before founding the Empire State Varnish Company in 1932, and had formerly been on the staff of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

William H. Vandertoorn

William H. Vandertoorn, owner and manager for twenty-five years of the Wilvan Transoceanic Trading Company, 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., died March 1 in Bayonne hospital, Bayonne, N. J., after a short illness. He was seventy-two years old. Management of the firm, which acts as agents in gums, will be continued by the late owner's son, Eugene, who was previously associated with the organization.

Frank O. Blomquist, retired office manager of the Atlas Works of the Standard Oil Company, Buffalo, N. Y., died recently in Pitman, N. J. He was seventy years old. Mr. Blomquist had joined the Atlas Works in 1897 and retired in 1935.

Walter J. Brown, head of the analytical department of the research laboratory of the National Lead Company for twenty years, died March 12 at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was sixty-seven years old.

Dr. William L. Estabrooke, retired professor of chemistry at the College of the City of New York, died March 13 in Yonkers General Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y. He was seventy-three years old. Dr. Estabrooke had been a member of the CCNY faculty for thirty-eight years when he retired two years ago.

John R. Ferrell, chemist and salesman for Seeley & Co. (Canada), Ltd., died March 11 at his home in Toronto. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Ferrell had headed his own essential oils and extracts business before joining the Seeley organization several years ago.

Alvin A. Hoffmann, former treasurer of the American Oil & Supply Company, Newark, N. J., died recently in Halifax hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Hoffmann had served with the American Oil & Supply Company from 1901 until he retired in 1939.

Dr. Herbert H. King, retired head of the chemistry department of Kansas State College, died March 11 in Manhattan, Kan. He was sixty-six years old. Dr. King had been head of the chemistry department for thirty years when he retired in 1948.

William M. Roberts, salesman for the H. F. Eckels Company, manufacturing chemist, Philadelphia, for twenty-five years, died March 15 in Muhlenberg hospital, Plainfield, N. J. He was forty-five years old.

Drugs Mutual Elects Hawk

Drugs Mutual, Inc., cooperative wholesaler, Atlanta, Ga., has elected J. L. Hawk president. Other officers named are: first vice-president, T. M. McCleskey; secretary, L. R. Brener, and treasurer, J. B. Pendergrost.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists Plan April 5 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting on April 5 at Henrici's Restaurant, Merchandise Mart, 222 North Bank street. Dr. Herman J. White will speak on "Evaluation of Synthetic Detergents," and Dr. William Colburn will talk on "The Theory of Detergency."

McK.&R. Promotes Two

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has appointed W. T. Hendry division manager at Columbus, Ga., to succeed J. F. Kerr, who will continue in an advisory capacity, and has named Herschel Pierce assistant sales manager at Chicago. Mr. Hendry, who has been with the organization for nearly twenty years, was formerly operations and merchandising manager at Columbus and assistant division manager. Mr. Pierce, who joined the company in 1945, was formerly district manager of the animal and plant health department in its midwest region.

Sulfa Drug Regulations Tightened by Peruvian Govt.

The government of Peru has ordered that all sulfa drug tablets sold in that country, either of domestic or foreign manufacture, must carry an inscription on each tablet showing the name of the corresponding sulfa drug and the proper dose. The purpose of the decree is to exert greater control over the sale of sulfa drug tablets by drug stores. The resolution setting forth the new regulations was dated December 13, 1948. A period of six month from that date is allowed for compliance.

The government has also established special control to be exercised over the importation, sale and use of medicinal products for the treatment of leprosy. The regulations apply to chalmoogra oil and its derivatives, esters, soaps, salts and others; antileprosy medicines, and other products for the treatment of the disease. The resolution requires importers and domestic manufacturers to submit a monthly register to the Inspectorate General of Pharmacy. This must indicate the name of the product, the quantity and the name of the buyer.

Trade Briefs

Block Drug Company, Jersey City, N. J., has appointed John C. Ray product administrator.

Centaur - Caldwell Division, Sterling Drug, Inc., is distributing new merchandising units to retail drug stores.

Arthur D. Herrick, food and drug consultant, New York, has been retained by the City of New York to conduct a course on food, drug and cosmetic regulation for Health Department inspectors.

Sulfamylon, a newly developed sulfa drug that will soon be generally available to physicians, is serving promptly and effectively in the treatment of otitis, inflammation of the ear, according to Dr. J. B. Rice, director of medical research for Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., pharmaceuticals, New York.

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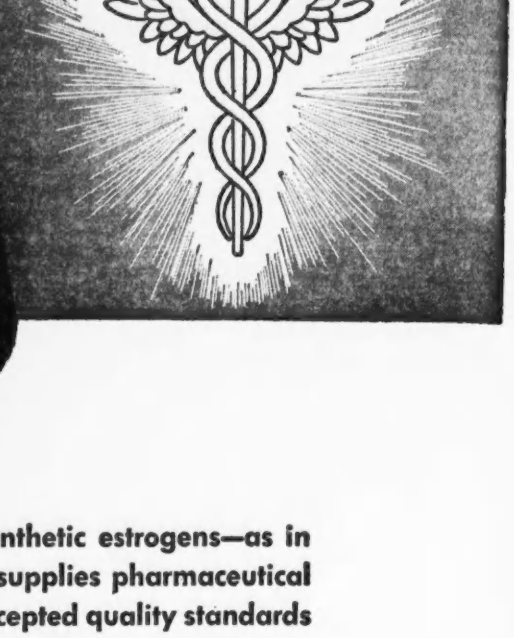

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

With black pepper quotations far ahead of all advancing prices; with price movements being downward in medicinal botanics, save for strong and rising prices on ginger root; and with most condimental and flavoring botanics being disposed in buyers' favor, the botanical drug market index dropped 4.7 points in reaching 187.5 in comparison with 233.5 a year ago when it was off 1.2 points.

Pepper was the sensation of the week and as prices for spot goods advanced, local stocks all but entirely disappeared either because of actual sales or because stocks were withdrawn. The disappearance of stocks was accompanied by the disappearance of all offerings and prices on nearby afloats, and March, May, and June-July shipments on receipt of cables reporting that India might impost an export license in order to control supply. Later, cables reported the imposition of an eight day moratorium on trading. White peppers could not be had on spot and no firm proposals on nearby afloats or distant shipments were in hand, though quotations were noted.

Ginger root was also an only slightly lesser sensation when offerings from London and Jamaica were withdrawn and spot transactions were effected at almost sensational price advances. Decorticated cardamom again burst through the record high price levels that until last week had been virtually nominal. Madagascar clove was up a fraction on spot.

The pending of new crop collections appeared to be having a continued softening effect on some domestic botanics, including aletris and helonias roots, dried balm of gilead buds, and cascara sagrada bark, prices for which declined. These changes floated to the top of the market but there was some reason to believe that the easing of views might bring some shading of quotations should demand show improvement. An exception seemed to be sassafras bark where seasonal conditions were at work.

Balsams

Copaiba — Jobbing demand was just about sufficient in volume to hold quotations to an unchanged position at the close of last week. Also, the replacement market position was such as to support such a local situation.

Tolu—Not all sellers would meet the minimum of quotations, including those ordinarily meeting competition promptly. The minimum price noted was $2.50 per pound but the ordinarily competitive sellers held for $2.75. Few named the lower price.

Barks

Cinchona—Bark probably to be used in quinine manufacture arrived recently in substantial quantities from Java. Much of domestic quinine production had been almost entirely from Central American bark. A Department of Commerce report stated that the problem of disposing of surplus cinchona in Bolivia was still a problem at the end of 1948. The imports into the United States from that origin in that year amounted to 13,440 pounds.

Cocillana—Interest was exclusively in the forward position of this item, a natural position for the local trade to assume since the needs of next Winter must be covered between now and Fall. A fair sized but not excessive carryover was noted here.

White Pine—No special emphasis on collections is being made in the domestic primary market where a fair sized carryover was also in hand. No shortage seemed likely so long as lumbering operations take the pine from which this bark is obtained as a byproduct.

Beans

Vanilla—Considerable curiosity existed in the local importing trade concerning meetings held recently by the government in France and representatives of the French colonies supplying Bourbon vanilla beans. Business in December and January was again stated to have been good but February transactions showed a reduction in buying and March transactions have been conservative. Dealers expect business to rise again in April since numerous consumers were believed not to be well stocked against Summer requirements. Also, stocks in the hands of importers have been considerably reduced. Quotations on Bourbon beans were $4.50 to $5.25 per pound. Mexicans, whole, $5 to $6; cuts, $4.50 to $4.75. Thus, a normal price relationship between Bourbons and Mexicans has been restored.

Berries

Fish—It has been many months since import records have named this article as arriving in this market. And it has been a long time since buyers have shown any interest in goods offered for import, according to agents.

Raspberries—Another year in passing has brought new crop season fairly close at hand and nothing at this time suggests the probability of production of dried berries being so high as materially to break prices that are far above what was normal before deep freezing permitted preservation of large quantities of berries for use as food.

Flowers

Arnica—Quarters recently depending on arriving goods for a continuing stock of quality flowers ran into a detention of ten bales of merchandise because they were infested with bugs. The market was correspondingly steadier without prices showing change.

Chamomile—The market was steadier than the volume of trade might suggest. Sellers were little disposed to accept bids under the considered market at 45c. to 50c. per pound. The available supply was fair to good, according to dealer and if Argentina cultivated any this year, such goods should be moving to this market.

Gums

Arabic—Inactivity on the part of buyers has caused need for liquidation of some holdings in the interest of raising cash. The market was shaded to 12c. to 14c. per pound for sorts and prevailed according to quantity. Reports of distressed sales at under 12c. were not lacking notice but did lack confirmation in major quarters.

Asafetida—Jobbing business was fair in powdered material but purchasers were disposed to be conservative in takings, aiming at carrying the least possible stock

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 5c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 2, 6c. per lb.
No. 3, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 20c. per lb.
India, 30c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, spot, 1½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 16c. per lb.
white, nearby, 1c. per lb.
April arrival, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aletris root, 10c. per lb.
Arabic gum, amber sorts, ½c. per lb.
Balm of gilead buds, dry, 50c. per lb.
Cascara sagrada bark, 2c. per lb.
Helonias root, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton rolls, select, broken, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, all thin, 1c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, No. 1, Banda, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, capsicums, Mombassa, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
187.5	192.2	199.2	233.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended March 11

New York

Arnica flowers, 10 bales: insect pupae and insect pupae fragments.
Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Coriander seed, 750 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 137 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 2,122 bags: filthy; excess bark and foreign organic matter.
Kelp, 50 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 50 bales: filthy.
Nutmegs, 72 bags: moldy and wormy.
Saffron, powdered, 2 cases: no English label.
Sesame seed, 791 bags: filthy.
Teaseed oil, 30 drums: inedible, crude oil.
Valerian root, 27 bales: filthy.

Boston

Capsicums, 250 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
from New Arrivals

- ☐ Cape Aloes
- ☐ Cocculus Indicus
- ☐ Chinese Cantharides
- ☐ Corn Silk
- ☐ Asafoetida — N.F.
- ☐ Papain
- ☐ Galangal Root
- ☐ Kamala N.F.
- ☐ Chamomile Flowers
- ☐ Mombassa Capsicum
- ☐ Gum Kino
- ☐ Psyllium Seed
- ☐ Jaborandi Leaves
- ☐ Sabadilla Seed

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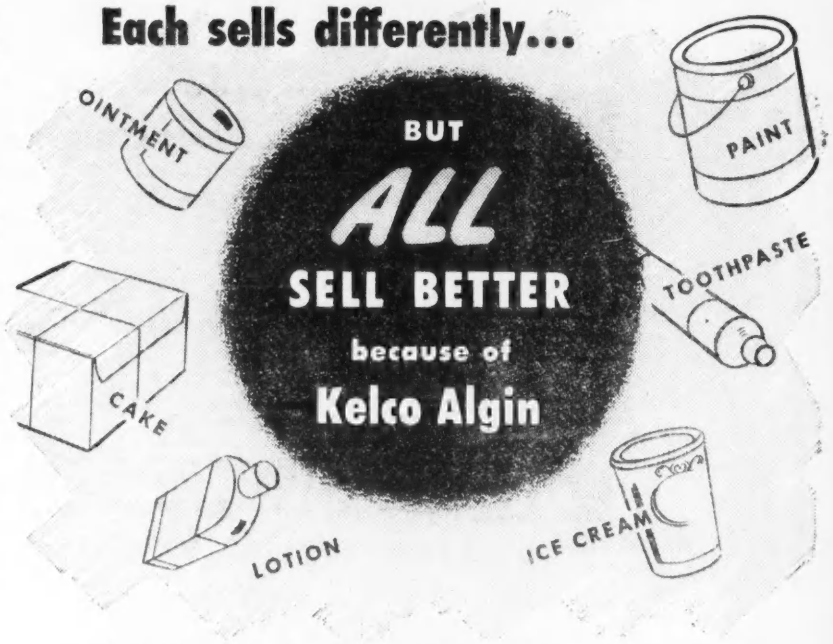

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of powder into the humid season not so far away. Prices at all points were steady.

Karaya—The detention of 2,122 bags on arrival here with an unwanted percentage of filth, bark, and foreign matter was evidence of the carelessness of shippers at the origin where strikes and other troubles not so long ago put a premium on almost any goods actually at the port of shipment. The market was very steady on spot so far as prices were concerned and despite moderate demand.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Manufacturing consumers showed some gain in interest in this article and it was interesting to learn that some buyers usually purchasing European leaves showed interest in spot offerings of leaves cultivated in this country last Summer. It also revealed the fact that some of the 1948 crop of cultivated domestic leaves was still available here. It also suggested that some had found it difficult to place orders for high testing foreign leaves.

Henbane—No shortage between now and the availability of new crops at the origins seemed likely. Furthermore, most manufacturing consumers held fair sized reserves. Undertones to the market were firm. So were prices.

Jaborandi—Consumers have been drawing of the very fair sized stocks existent in this market throughout the consuming season and it appeared likely that goods in hands would meet all known needs until new production shall come from the origin.

Lobelia—The market eased no further, remaining steady in price and awaiting the opening of the new collection season and the establishment of the early season schedule of replacement costs. Carryover in most quarters was expected to be moderate.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead — Well dried berries were offered from local stocks at a minimum of $1.75 per pound and, according to seller and quality, the range was apparently to $1.75. Primary market selling prices, as well as the prices collectors have offered gatherers of new crop goods, have been on the downward trend lately.

Cantharides—The rather quiet market lacked signs of renewed buying in major fashion. Strictly jobbing requirements reached the spot with the result that prices were merely maintained unchanged.

Manna—Some interest was shown in the possibilities of new crop abroad becoming available at more attractive prices. Lower quotations at the origin might result in some expansion in the activity in replacement supplies. Spot was dull but steady.

Nox Vomica—The latest trade estimate in India was about 1,800 long tons of buttons collected in the period November, 1947 to April, 1948. A similar amount was expected for 1948-1949. India consumes an estimated 200 tons but may exceed that this year since a large scale manufactuer in India has raised his strychnine output capacity to use 400 to 500 tons of buttons a year. Processing in 1948 was away under capacity.

Roots

Aletris — Local sellers took an easier view on prices and offered spot deliveries on the lower basis of $1.50 to $1.60 per pound. It was even suggested that firm orders in hand might be placed for slightly less money but such orders were not in sight.

Belladonna—About two months from now, the 1949 crop of belladonna roots will go into the ground in Pennsylvania and so far as could be seen last week it seemed probable that a good sized production will be the aim of the cultivators.

Blood — Some quarters resisted the downward tendency noted in prices named in other directions. Therefore, the range continued to be 55c to 65c per pound as to spot seller and none of them pointed to actual orders in confirmation of their views.

Cohosh — It seemed likely that some quarters would attempt to stimulate black cohosh collection earlier in the season than they did in 1948. The market has retained the price position reached when the market climbed a year ago after midyear. Local quotations last week were 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Ginseng — The main bleat of local suppliers was the unduly wide range in the quality of merchandise available. However, the range was narrower at the close of last week, the minimum remaining at $12 per pound but the higher end of the range became $16 in place of the previously named $18.50. To accurately discover the market would require a buyer with a firm order in hand for a fairly substantial export parcel.

Goldenseal—Open quotations remained at $3.75 per pound for whole and $4.25 for powder but is was virtually certain that a buyer with firm determination to purchase a quantity would have little difficulty in discovering dealers willing to sell for less. Country prices have been reduced very sharply from the price proposals made diggers a year ago at this time. The low returns to those who cultivate this root would appear to be a discouragement to new plantings in 1949 of root that would not be fit for digging until 1952. It was said here that growers could not profitably produce the article to sell at the prices now offered them by collectors at the origin.

Helonias—The market eased downward to $1.70 to $1.80 per pound under the influence of local inactivity and the pending collection of the 1949 crop. The carryover of dealers will be relatively small, it was said during the past week on spot.

Mandrake—Some quarters had obdurate views on the value of this article regardless of the fact that new collections will start in the not far distant future. Such opinions were embodied in a quotation of 55c. per pound for spot goods. It was suggested that moderate quantities might be forthcoming from the origin at about 42c.; at least, that price was quoted there on inquiries originating in New York in the recent past. It was also suggested that a trifle of spot merchandise might be obtained at 46c. but at the best such merchandise would be the low ebb of stocks.

Senega—The price range contracted sharply, ending the past week at $1.50 to $1.55 per pound as the result of the recent reductions suggested in the domestic primary market with the close approach of Spring—and it is in March, April and May that the primary market usually declines in most years.

Turmeric—Cables from India concerning supplies of Indian root were discouraging to those disposed to purchase for import. Replies to inquiries sent to that origin brought back the report that Alleppey turmeric "seems to be out of the picture."

Valerian—It may be that the detention of 27 bales of arriving root during the previous week may have had something to do with the rather decided firming of price views held by local dealers. The unsold stock on hand was along conservative lines and not likely to be increased much before new production in 1949.

Seeds

Caraway—Dutch seed was lowered to the basis of 18¾c. to 19c. per pound but buyers in small lots were compelled to pay slightly more. Danish seed failed of any price development. Replacement was steady.

Cardamom—Decorticated seed from India shifted from a nominal position to one firm at $2.30 to $2.40 per pound. At the same time, Guatemalan seed was raised to $2.25 to $2.35. No change in bleached seed was noted; prices and market conditions were strong.

Celery — Trading in Indian seed was light, being mainly in small quantities that rarely brought more than 21c. to 21½c. per pound. However, sellers expected business would soon improve.

Cumin—Persion seed had such little interest for buyers that on the development of some inquiry last week the item was priced at 22¼c. to 22¾c. per pound, a fractional reduction.

Poppy—The only change in prices came in Dutch seed and that article was down to the basis of 18c. to 18½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia — Batavias held substantially steady. Selected cassia buds were down to 26c. to 26½c. per pound and the broken select Canton rolls were reduced to 7¾c. to 8¼c., being a new low for the long continued decline of the market. All thin Saigon spice was also cheaper, ending the week at 38c. to 39c.

Clove—Business in spot Madagascar spice was done at 17c. per pound, which was cheaper than the prevailing replacement cost at the origin. Some said it would cost around 18c. to buy a substantial quantity in the islands. Zanzibar was strong and hard to get.

Ginger—Spot old crop goods were quoted at 22c. to 25c. per pound and was difficult to obtain at any price. Old crop No. 2 Jamaica root could not be had under 32c. to 33c. per pound and the No. 3 was a good buy at 30c. to 31c. No offerings of new crop were received from the source from whence came reports that the new crop was severely short of normal, being estimated at 2,100,000 pounds, against 3,100,000 pounds last year.

Mace—Amboyna remained steady. No. 1 Banda was shaded to 93c. to 95c. per

pound as to seller. Siauw was fairly steady but West India goods were hardly close to a steadily maintained price position.

Pepper—At about midway in the week, trading was all tied up on receipt of a report that India was considering placing export of license. Numerous short interests with prompt and nearby obligations to supply, tried almost desperately to find spot goods. Under the drive for pepper, virtually unobtainable, prices were driven higher to 92c. to 95c. per pound for spot goods, if any when available. The turn of events in the Far East caused importers to withdraw all prices on nearby shipments and on the March, May, and June-July positions at the origin. Late in the week, cables stated that an eight-day moratorium on trading had been declared in India. Importers then resumed quoting, making April arrivals 86c.; March shipment, 84c.; April shipment, 83c., and May shipment, 81c.

White pepper was even harder to get than black and was considerably scarcer in fact. The price went to $1.05 to $1.10 per pound for afloats and late Aprils were $1 to $1.02; May-June arrival, 95c. All these quotations were virtually nominal and late in the week talk of a spot market at $1.05 for black pepper could be heard on almost any corner of the downtown spice trading center.

Stickney & Poor Elects Two

The Stickney & Poor Spice Company, Boston Mass., has elected John G. Beebe-Center, jr. and Lester Keene to its board of directors. Mrs. Roxanna Beebe-Center, mother of one of the new directors, is president of the company.

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McCormick & Co. Reelects Officers; Adds One Director

McCormick & Co., spices and flavoring extracts, Baltimore, Md., elected Eric A. Johnston to its board of directors and reelected C. P. McCormick president at its recent stockholders meeting. Mr. McCormick was also reelected chairman of the board of the company's west coast division, A. Schilling & Co. Also returned to their former posts with McCormick & Co. were:—

Vice-presidents G. M. Armor, J. G. Luttrell, J. N. Curlett and C. E. Miller; vice-president in charge of human relations, T. R. Reid; treasurer and assistant secretary, B. E. Furr, and secretary and assistant treasurer, J. F. Welsh

Directors for McCormick & Co. returned to office were G. M. Baxter, A. J. Beane, T. B. Catron, J. N. Curlett, W. M. Davis, P. T. Frisch, B. E. Furr, L. W. Jones, J. G. Luttrell, C. P. McCormick, C. E. Miller, G. D. Reed, T. R. Reid, N. C. Settle, E. J. Vinnicombe, J. M. Waters, B. Weiser and J. F. Welsh.

Officers reelected to serve A. Schilling & Co., in addition to Mr. McCormick, were:—president, C. E. Miller; vice-president, J. N. Curlett; vice-president-coordinator, J. D. Miller; vice-president-general manager, sales divisions, R. C. Crampton; secretary and treasurer, B. E. Furr, and comptroller, J. A. Braun.

Trade Briefs

Helena Rubinstein, Inc., cosmetics and perfumes, New York, has appointed Charles H. Goddard senior sales representative for New England territory.

Prince Matchabelli, Inc., perfume and cosmetics manufacturer, has appointed Miss Alice Lucas sales promotion manager.

George R. MacDonald, Pacific Coast sales representative of Ungerer & Co., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, is currently convalescing at his home after a recent appendectomy.

Jack C. Leeds, general manager of Dr. Alexander Katz & Co., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, Los Angeles, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Associate Members of the California Cosmetic Association.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Changes in the prices of essential oils last week were mainly downward, and in that respect technical cajeput, native cananga, expressed orange, and spearmint oils were reduced. The rise in natural bergamot, however, threw the weight of influence on the side of a rising index, with the result that it climbed 0.5 point and at 102.5 compared with 146.1 last year when the index was off 0.1 point.

Dealers chose various words to describe the demand and supply of these entities and it was significant that the words "large" and "expanding" were conspicuously absent. With respect to demand for nineteen specific essential oils, those commenting choose the following:—steady, light, good, reasonable, fair, small, short, normal, so-so, not heavy, not too much, smaller than normal, not too big, and o.k.

In describing the state of supplies, the words normal, plentiful, not plentiful, good, fair, low, not too much available, well fixed, and o.k. were used. The articles that changed price were included in the group of oils described by dealers as above.

The consensus was that business was moderate to light; that supply was possibly not so top heavy; but that prices still tended in buyers' favor, being paced to that end by continued competition, the last thing, apparently, that suppliers will throw aside.

Buyers adhered to their long extended policy of buying little beyond immediate requirements. Whatever gain came in inquiry centered in flavorings and odors of special significance in the Summer months. Pessimism regarding the outlook for soft drink and ice cream sales during that period was again expressed. The increase in unemployment was a cloud that shadowed the market by more than the width of a hand; few realize the extent to which bottled beverages are consumed in the home, nor do they realize to the full the adverse effect on consumption that smaller take home pay, or none at all, can have on the prosperity of those who supply ingredients to the bottled beverage and confectionery trades.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bergamot oil, Italian, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cajeput oil, technical, 5c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 15c. per lb.
Orange oil, exp., Californian, 5c. per lb.
Floridian, 5c. per lb.
sweet, distilled, 15c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
102.5	102.0	103.5	146.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Most reports in local circles indicated that demand was steady in character and equal to the recent volume prevailing for the item. Prices continued to be steady in the absence of any important shift in replacement cost and the lack of much price competition between local sellers.

Almond—Stocks of natural oil were normal but demand was relatively light and mainly for requirements appearing little larger than jobbing needs. Quotations appeared to be well stabilized and they held in the absence of competition.

Bay—Demand was usually for small but imperative needs that, by the close of the past week, had built a conservative total volume of transactions, according to some suppliers who also reported stocks of satisfactory size. Other quarters said both demand and supply was good. Quotations lacked quotable change.

Bergamot—Prices displayed substantial strength throughout the past week and the tendency appeared still to be upward so far as quarters willing to entertain orders last week at the higher and minimum quotation of $4.05 per pound. A more general idea of values was the range $4.25 to $4.50 as to seller.

Bois de Rose—The market failed to decline further in price but it could hardly be called steadier since some quarters were still disposed to take a competitive view of the market. Others suggested that quotations might be advanced at the origin. Some sellers were well stocked; others held fair quantities. Demand in several instances was described as being normal.

Cajeput—Although local quotations were without change, some quarters indicated that the origin was becoming firmer in price and that higher prices would not come as a surprise. However, one local dealer reported an excellent stock position and, also, willingness to sell technical oil at $1.70 per pound. The range as to seller was to $2. Redistilled merchandise was in similar position and failed of any change in local quotations.

Camphor—Manufacturing consumers, apparently, were steady buyers of the article in the Japanese market and arrivals. The latest arrival was 50 drums from Kobe for the account of a manufacturer of derived products. Local quotations were steady.

Cananga—Quotations on native oil were lower in some directions, becoming minimum at $2 per pound. The range was to $3 as to supplier. Stocks were reported reasonable to fair and demand was in similar report during the past week. Rectified oil showed no change in price position or consumers' requirements.

Caraway—Trade was reported about even with reasonable expectations and sufficient to hold quotations to a very steady basis. Replacement cost was in a position to support the current market situation. Supplies here and at the origin were ample.

Cassia—Not a great deal of demand was current in local circles; apparently the major manufacturing consumers held stocks sufficient to cover requirements well into the future and most of their interest, which was conservative last week, lay in goods for later arrival. Quotations on the spot were steady to firm.

Costus—Though lacking change in price and remaining at $30 per pound, reports in local circles indicated that supply was not held firmly and that quotations were subject to shading.

Cumin—Oil prices reflected that stability governing raw material and replacement cost for some time back. Demand was said to be routine and, if anything, on the side of conservatism.

Dill—The new crop of weed seed should be going into the ground but local sellers of oil indicated last week the absence of any reliable indication as to the size of probable plantings in the Pacific Northwest this Spring. The carryover by dealers and at the origin was said to be insignificant and small enough to encourage farmers to aim at a good sized production in 1949.

Eucalyptus—Quotations were no lower but, also, they did not appear to be any steadier. The fact seemed to be that consumer requirements have shrunken substantially and that a new normal consumption was in the slow process of being established. Stocks of all qualities of oil and at all points were ample.

Geranium—Stocks of Algerian oil seemed to be hardly impressive for substantiality and most sellers took a firm price view on an article not overly abundant, well maintained at the origin, but not in expanding spot request. Bourbon oil was in very good supply but conditions in the islands failed to suggest that replacement cost would become more favorable at an early date.

Ginger—Confirmation of the minimum quotation of $7.50 per pound was obtained from an exceptionally active supplier of quality merchandise on the spot. However, the makings of a firmer market appeared lodged in the reports that stocks were small or conservative with demand moderate to normal, according to who did the talking. One quarter quoting $11.50 per pound said that $7.50 was low in relation to what is being paid for raw material. The latter had advanced in all foreign markets during the past fortnight or so and rose sharply in price last week.

Lavender—Stocks of flower oil were plentiful but the demand was not much to boast about, trade merely simmering and showing a disposition toward confinement to actual requirements that pressed strongly for immediate satisfaction. The recently improved price position was not the least changed last week. Spike lavender was in similar position at the price range of $1 to $1.05 per pound.

Lemon—Some reported that stocks have begun to increase as new deliveries are made from the domestic primary market. Demand was along lines suggestive of normal requirements for the time being at least. No further strengthening of the market on Messina oil was noted; in fact, it was suggested that the ad-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

in the recent past may have overshot the market to a moderate degree.

Lemongrass—Most sellers took the position that prices during the next two or three months should undergo decline in the primary markets and those with this opinion of the future were remote from replacement buying at the source and were disposed occasionally to shade quotations when spot goods were under request. Not all dealers held the above approach to the markets; some suppliers maintained quotations in steady position, refusing to shade and not playing the possibilities of the future.

Lime—Spot suppliers were disposed to think that demand would undergo some improvement, come the Spring and the pre-warm weather market. Others were of the opinion that consumption in 1949 would be disappointing. Meanwhile, prices held steady.

Mandarin—Those who had been lowering and raising the spot price for Italian oil permitted it to remain in statu quo last week and a very dull period was reported by most suppliers.

Nutmeg—The raw material continued to display weakness and a price trend always in favor of buyers with firm orders to place. Oil, therefore, was hardly steady last week, although it did lack quotable change so far as the few actual distillers in this market were concerned.

Ocotea Cymbarum — Numerous suppliers indicated that the article would probably disappear from this market with the increasing importations of natural camphor oil from Japan. Others admitted the possibility, especially if the Brazilian shippers find it impossible to name prices competitive with the camphor product. A constant dwindling of spot stocks without replacement buying would also suggest the eventual absence of oil locally.

Orange — Competition seemed to be broadening steadily as new crop goods from numerous producers sought buyers and, in so seeking, carried prices that, it was hoped, would attract more business of a firm character. Distilled oil was as low as 60c. per pound and no higher than $1. California oil was at least as low as 70c. per pound and shading of that limit seemed not improbable. Floridian oil was openly 65c. per pound and sellers were anxious for business and, hence, were disposed to shade occasionally. Most sellers failed to report larger than light request. Italian oil appeared to be entirely out of the running because high first costs failed utterly to meet the prices at which producers of domestic oil were willing to sell. Messina oil was around $5.25 per pound and domestic oil ranged 65c. to $1.75 as to producer and dealer.

Patchouli—The supply available on spot was said to be plentiful and no difficulty in getting goods at the origin has been experienced. Interest of manufacturing consumers was relatively small, most of them already possessing sufficient oil to protect manufacturing needs well into the future. Quotations were steady.

Peppermint — Most reports were along the line of lowering prices and shrinking demand. The local situation would suggest that the effort of operators to affect the new crop plantings was not a thing of a long gone past. In normal quarters, natural oil was priced at $6.50 per pound, minimum, and redistilled was $6.75. Yet, in the gossip underground of the market $6.15 for natural and $6.65 for redistilled oil was bandied about regardless of the idea that most dealers' stocks showed a first cost making sales at $6.15 or $6.65 red ink transactions. It was conceded that the market was vastly unsettled and demand was not that calculated to bring repose to a disturbed market situation.

Rose—Good quality Bulgarian oil was not readily obtainable and such goods commanded $36 to $38 per ounce. For specially processed oil, $55 was noted. Moderate quality oil seemed minimum at $25. The iron mantle thrown completely over commercial transactions direct with the Bulgars makes normal business impossible if risks were to be at a minimum. Some said that the Russians could offer an amazing amount of oil. That should not surprise since Bulgars and Russians long since made a companionate marriage under the compelling influence of Soviet supremacy.

Sandalwood—Most suppliers said prices were steady, stocks sufficient, and demand fair to good. However, one important quarter indicated that the internal situation in India was a detriment to the maintenance of normal stocks of high quality oil on this market.

Spearmint—Pricing this article down under competition seemed to be about the only activity in the market. Weakness was wide spread, especially in view of the very small demand arising from consuming quarters during the past week. It was surely a buyers' market on the basis of $4.30 to $4.75 per pound.

Tansy—Very little was available and the supply seemed likely to remain in its present depletion unless many more farmers

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distill the article during the coming season. And nothing at this time suggests that they will. Demand was even smaller than the present spot stock.

Wormseed — Some sellers considered $3.25 per pound to be too low on this item but it was so quoted on occasions last week. The range was to $3.75. Little spot demand was current during the period.

Wormwood—Some were of the opinion that a drop in production will prove a permanent characteristic of the market. At least, no special pressure to increase output of the stills seemed likely. The market was dull as to demand—which was normality for this season of the year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Cetyl Alcohol—A fair degree of price stability prevailed in the market for this article, demand for which was rather routine most of the time last week and the supply of which appeared to be better than adequate.

Coumarin—The market was generally firm in undertone, steady in price, and routine as to the needs of most manufacturing consumers. Stocks were sufficient to cope with expanded request.

Eucalyptol—Weakness in the cost of basic raw material has not resulted in prices being shaded on this derived product. However, they were relatively easy and conditions favored buyers.

Eugenol—Production costs could be calculated on a rising basis if the situation surrounding raw materials in foreign markets were to be entirely reflected. Basically, it was a market of exceptionally firm undertones and demand was a supporting item throughout the past week. Stocks were fair.

Methyl Salicylate — Stability governed prices in all parts of the market—from the actual producers to those who distribute for manufacturing consumption or retail outlets.

Musk—The delivery position of those supplying the three varieties of synthetic musk has improved sufficiently to permit most consuming requirements to be supplied on a reasonably prompt basis. Prices seemed to be generally well stabilized.

Safrol—Stocks were ample. Production costs have eased materially since raw material from prewar sources became available, usually at declining cost to the importer. The situation was such as to favor buyers with firm orders to place.

Vanillin—The cost of clove oil has been mounting for some time past without the added cost of this raw material being reflected in quotations on vanillin made from the spice derived oil. However, the market was firm and very solid as quoted at $4 per pound, minimum. Guaiacol and lignin vanillin was steady at $3 as the basic figure.

Cosmetic Chemists to Meet

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its Spring meeting at the Biltmore hotel, New York, on May 20. The program for the meeting will include technical papers and discussions of subjects of particular interest to the cosmetic industry.

Standard Synthetics to Appoint Exclusive United States Agent

Standard Synthetics, Ltd., essential oils, synthetics and isolates, London, England, is planning to appoint a sole agent for the United States in the near future. J. L. Hindle, director of the company, recently spent some time in New York renewing contacts in the trade and expects to appoint an agent for this country.

Penick Assigns Dysart

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has appointed Ralph B. Dysart midwestern sales representative. Mr. Dysart will direct sales of the company's botanical drugs, medicinal chemicals and essential oils from headquarters at its Chicago office.

Corper Joins Conti

Conti Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Miss Evelyn M. Corper to the newly created post of advertising manager. Miss Corper formerly was advertising manager of the Centaur-Caldwell division of Sterling Drug, Inc.

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Automotive—Coupling agent and solvent in hydraulic brake fluids.

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Chemical—Coupling agent for immiscible liquids.
Suggested for use as high-boiling solvent, humectant.

Dry-Cleaning—Blending agent and solvent in dry-cleaning agents.

Ink—Penetrating agent in printing inks.

Lubricant—Coupling agent and homogenizer in cutting-oil compositions.

Leather—Softener in oils and dressings. Humectant in oils and dressings.

Miscellaneous—Blending agent in polishes.

Photographic—Anticurling agent for photographic film.
Flexibilizer for photographic film.

Textile—Promoter of penetration of dyes.

Oleyldimethylethyl-Ammonium Bromide

Disinfectant—Germicide in an air spray, containing also propyleneglycol, triethyleneglycol, isopropyl alcohol and dichlorodifluoromethane.

Phenylheptadecyl Ketone

Miscellaneous—Synthetic wax, suggested for investigation as replacer of natural waxes in industrial applications, possibly in polishing and cleansing compositions; or as a dielectric material or a waterproofing agent.

Polyoxyethylenesorbitan Tristearate

Cosmetic—Emulsifying agent in making cosmetic preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifying agent in making oil-in-water preparations, fat preparations.

Food—Emulsifying agent in processing fats and flavors in bakery products, flavor oils, ice cream, vitamin-carrying agents in milk and other food products.
Wetting improver for powdered food products (enduse in water dispersions, confection coatings, salad dressings, and the like), and in cleansing raw foodstuffs.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifying agent in preparing industrial masking (perfuming) agents.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Emulsifying and dispersing agent in making water-thinned paints.

Pharmaceutical—Reputed useful as emulsifying agent for flavor oils, hormones and the like, vitamins-bearing oils and the like, and various other products.

Textile—Antistatic agent in carding and spinning operations.
Lubricant and softener in spinning operations.

Propylene Dichloride

(Additional uses, supplementary to those in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials)

Chemical—Extractant in purifying alkaloids, drugs, hormones, vitamins.
Suggested as intermediate in syntheses of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Metal-Fabricating—Degreasing agent.

Petroleum—Extractant for mineral oils.

Plastics—Suggested as intermediate in making elastomers and other plastics.

Rubber—Suggested intermediate in making antioxidants.

Zinc Salicylate

Pesticide—Fungicide for blue mould or downy mildew disease of tobacco.

Pharmaceutical—In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic—Ingredient (U.S. 1434453 and 1431900) of antistatic photograph film.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Reflecting further weakening in the price of metallic lead, some lead pigments were lowered again in last week's market for coatings materials. As a result, the index fell off another 1.5 points to 229.3. Other moves during the week included declines for domestic and imported casein, dibutyl phthalate, soybean protein and an increase in one grade of pyrophyllite.

In line with the 1½-cent drop in pig lead, similar reductions were applied to red lead, litharge and mineral orange. Basic silicate white lead was off three-quarter cent to 1½ cents, while basic carbonate white lead was lowered 1¼ cents. Both white and red leads in oil were decreased one cent per pound. Neither leaded zinc oxides nor lead sulphates were changed.

Firmness of the latter was explained by one seller as a move to establish a closer relationship between lead sulphate listings and metal costs. Since leaded zinc oxide follow the price of lead sulphates, they too were remained stable. Although chrome colors were steady, it was expected that new, lower schedules would be forthcoming within the next few weeks.

The 325-mesh grade of standard pyrophyllite, as previously announced, was $1 per ton higher during the week. The 100-mesh grade of dry-ground mica was firm at higher levels following the recent one-quarter cent rise.

On the heels of a 2½-cent drop in butanol, producers of dibutyl phthalate lowered schedules 1½ cents per pound. Dibutyl sebacate listings were firm, however, but reductions were expected soon, probably this week.

Domestic and imported casein were off one cent and one-half cent per pound, respectively. Buyers continued to hold back in anticipation of further weakening. Bone glue was unchanged, but uneasy. Lower schedules on lead driers were withdrawn pending further revision to include the week's additional drop in metallic lead. The chemically-isolated grade of soybean protein was down 2 cents.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Pyrophyllite, standard, 325 mesh, $1 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Casein, dom., acid-precip., 1c. per lb.
Imp., acid-precip., ½c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.
Lead, red, 95%, 1½c. per lb.
97%, 1½c. per lb.
98%, 1½c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1¼c. per lb.
basic silicate, ¾c. to 1½c. per lb.
Litharge, 1½c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, 1½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, WG, 80c. per 100 lbs.
N, 75c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, $1.20 per 100 lbs.
Savannah, B, 65c. per 100 lbs.
D, E, F, G, H, I, K, 69c. per 100 lbs.
M, 76c. per 100 lbs.
N, 71c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 70c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, $1.19 per 100 lbs.
Soybean protein, chemically-isolated, 2c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
229.3	230.8	235.2	182.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Alkali—Demand remained on the lack-luster side during the past week. Supplies were in free availability. Prices were unchanged.

Blue, Celestial—Stocks continued excellent. Buying interest was still reported at a minimum. Quotations were maintained at previous levels.

Blue, Iron—Uniformly stable in price, Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues continued in good supply during the week. Calls for these pigment materials, however, were slight.

Chrome Colors — Prices of these pigments were steady in the face of an additional decline of 1½c. per pound in metallic lead. Producers stated officially that no reductions were contemplated at this time. However, the trade believed that new, lower schedules would be announced within the next few weeks. Meanwhile, following are current quotations on chrome pigments:—CP greens, 38c. to 48¾c.; reduced greens, 13c. to 29¼c.; CP orange, 34c., and CP yellow, 34c. per pound.

Green, Malachite—Supplies were more than adequate during the past week. Buying interest remained off. Prices were on a par with previous levels.

Iron Oxide—Interest in this market was still slow during the past week. There was a little more call for synthetic oxides, but, on the whole, demand was quiet. Ample supplies prevailed for both these materials, as well as for Spanish and Persian Gulf oxides. Pricewise, there was no change.

Lead Pigments — Another 1½c. price drop in metallic lead last week resulted in declines for some lead colors ranging from 1¼c. to 1½c. per pound. Down 1½c. were red lead, litharge and mineral orange. Basic carbonate white lead was reduced 1¼c. per pound and basic silicate white lead was lowered ¾c. to 1½c. per pound. White and red leads in oil were decreased by 1c.

Of further interest was the announcement that lead sulphates would remain unchanged. According to one seller, current sulphate quotations (18¼c. to 19¼c.) existed a year ago when pig lead was priced at 17½c. per pound. Although metallic lead subsequently received increases aggregating 4c. during the balance of 1948, pigment makers, in an effort to hold the price line, moved up lead sulphate listings only half that amount. Thus, the failure to follow last week's decline in pig lead was explained as a move to realign sulphate prices more closely to metal costs.

Meanwhile, conditions in the lead market continued unsteady. Some trade observes believed that additional reductions were in the offing, but that the metal would probably level off it around 15c. per pound. This was based on the fact that the government is known to have bought most of the 70,000 tons of pig lead it needs for the first half of this year.

Following are current pigment quotations:—Red lead, 95 percent, 20¾c. to 21¾c.; red lead, 97 percent, 21c. to 22c.; red lead, 98 percent, 21¼c. to 22¼c.; basic carbonate white lead, 19¼c. to 20¼c.; basic silicate white lead, 17½c. to 23¼c.; litharge, 19¾c. to 20¾c.; mineral orange, 24 1/10c. per pound; white lead in oil, 30½c. per pound.

Lithopone — Interest from consuming trades was still mild last week. Stocks were plentiful. Prices continued steady at 6 3/8c. to 6¾c. for the ordinary and at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound for the titanated.

Orange, Dinitroanilin Toner — Ample stocks and fair demand featured this section last week. Prices were firm.

Orange, Molybdate — There was no change in the market position of this material last week. Supplies were abundant. Prices were stable. Demand was slow.

Red, Lithol Toner—The supply position was reported adequate last week. Demand was still off. Prices were maintained.

Red, Para Toner — Offerings were in good availability for prompt shipment. Inquiry remained at a low ebb. Listings were without variance.

Red, Toluidin Toner — In excellent supply, this organic red was in moderate call during the week. Quotations held steady.

Zinc Oxide—Leaded grades held firm during the past week despite the 1½c. decline in pig lead. This stability was

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: January

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in January, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $76,996,970. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. The data include sales of water-thinned paints and sales of nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales—Total	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish	Industrial sales—Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—January	$76,996,970	$41,930,061	$27,959,013	$21,392,235	$6,566,778	$7,107,896
1948—January	88,014,725	47,034,661	31,743,447	23,642,014	8,101,433	9,236,617

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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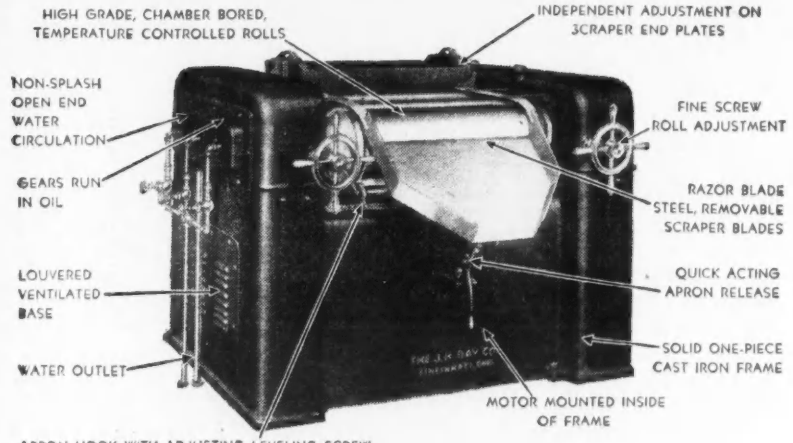
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attributed by one producer to the fact that lead sulphates, which determine the price of leaded zinc oxides, remained unchanged. Meanwhile, buying was on the slow side, but a pick-up in demand was expected on or about April 1 when paint manufacturers resume increased Spring operations.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Arrivals during the past week totaled 2,000 bags of whiting from Antwerp.

Clay—Importations last week aggregated 2,080 tons of clay from Avonmouth.

Kyanite — Imported during the week were 694 tons of kyanite ore from Mombasa.

Magnesium Silicate — Demand was on the sluggish side. Inventories were regarded as ample in view of current trade requirements. Arrivals included 1,244 bags of talc from Genoa.

Mica—The paint grade of dry-ground mica was firm last week at higher levels following a recent increase of ¼c. per pound. The material (100 mesh) is currently quoted at 3⅞c. per pound, carload, works. Importations totaled 690 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro, Calcutta and London.

Pyrophyllite—In line with previous announcements, the 325-mesh standard grade moved up $1 per ton last week. This material is currently quoted at $15 per ton, bulk, carload, mines.

Natural Resins

The market continued quiet last week. Trading remained at a minimum. Stocks of all but Singapore No. 1 dammar were in good availability. Prices held firm.

Shellac—Quotations were steady at both Calcutta and New York centers during the week. Buying in this country was reported unchanged, continuing hand-to-mouth. Lemon No. 1 and lemon No. 2 were still short. Arrivals during the period under review totaled 68 bags of shellac from Rotterdam.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate — Reflecting a 2½c. decline in butanol and butyl acetate, producers of this plasticizer last week cut prices 1½c. per pound. Business remained slow. Stocks were good. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 32c.; l.c.l., 33c., and tanks, 30½c. per pound.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Prices of this material held steady in the face of a 2½c. drop in butanol. Reductions were expected to be announced soon, probably tihs week. Meanwhile, supplies remained ample, and demand was reasonably good. Prices ranged from 56½c. to 58½c. per pound.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The Canadian strike, which has stymied mining operations for five weeks, continued to tighten supplies last week. Longs were almost non-existent, while shorts were said to be fairly tight. No solution was in sight at press time. Importations during the week totaled 1,914 bags of asbestos fiber from Genoa and Lourenco Marques.

Casein—Both domestic and imported grades were lower in last week's market. The former material dropped 1c. to a new market range of 22½c. to 23c. per pound, while the latter fell ½c. to a quotation of 21¾c. to 22c. Arrivals last week totaled 4,560 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Buyers continued to hold back, expecting further reductions in both materials. Meanwhile, both New Zealand and Norway were reported to be making offerings to American buyers. At the same time, advices from Canada indicated that that country was prepared to produce somewhat under 5,000,000 pounds of casein this year.

CCC purchases of milk solids on March 11 totaled 7,131,920 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 6,035,350 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder. Offerings were 10,715,645 pounds and 6,567,850 pounds, respectively.

Glue—Bone grades were still uneasy, but unchanged, last week. Stocks were good. Demand was quiet. Arrivals during the week aggregated 325 bags and 244 bales of gluestock from Liverpool, Tampico, Vera Cruz and Buenos Aires and 79,116 pounds and 50 bags of bones from Santos and Havana.

Gypsum—The Bureau of Mines reported production of crude gypsum during the fourth quarter of 1948 at 1,826,677 short tons. The total for the year reached 7,044,447 tons, nearly a million tons over the previous record year of 1947. Imports amounted to a total of 2,859,209 short tons, also a new record, making the apparent supply 19 percent above 1947. Arrivals last week aggregated 16,020 tons of gypsum from Hautsport.

Lead Driers—Lower schedules, reflecting the previous 2c. decline in pig lead, were withdrawn last week following the further 1½c. drop. Quotations, reflecting the additional metallic lead reduction, are expected this week.

Soybean Protein—A 2c. reduction was effected on all quantities of the chemically-isolated material last week. Following are current prices:—40,000 pounds,

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Paint Sales Total For 1948 Revised

The Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, has reported revised total value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers during 1948 as $1,052,261,068. The previously reported preliminary total was $1,052,311,478.

20c.; 20,000 pounds, 20¼c., and smaller lots, 20½c. to 24c. per pound.

Naval Stores

Last week's market reacted quickly to the announcement by the Production and Marketing Administration that support prices on the 1949 crop of gum rosin would be down $2.26 per hundred pounds below levels of the 1948 loan program. Stunned by the severity of the move, Savannah sellers cut prices 65c. to $1.19 per hundred weight, while New York dealers slashed quotations in mounts ranging from 75c. to $1.20.

According to PMA, the per-unit support level for April 1 through December 31, 1949, will be $99.89. The Federal agency stated that this figure, which is based on 70 percent of parity, will remain fixed throughout the loan period, although individual rates for turpentine and rosin may be adjusted from time to time. The initial support rates for turpentine and rosin are 40c. per gallon, bulk, on turpentine and $5.71 per hundred pounds, net, on grade N rosin in standard metal drums.

Based on the established rate of grade N, following are the calculated rates on gum rosin:—G, H, I, $5.67; K, M, N, $5.71; WG, $8.02, and WW and X, $5.86 per hundredweight. No loans will be made on rosin grades B, D, E and F.

Under the 1948 program, which covered the period of June 8 through December 31, 1948 with a support price of $131.58 per production unit, loans were made on 3,785,299 gallons of gum turpentine (about 24 percent of the crop) and 423,683 drums of gum rosin (about 47 percent of the crop). As of March 1, 1949, approximately 1 percent of the turpentine and slightly more than 5 percent of the rosin had been redeemed.

Although the trade in general was still somewhat vague about the effect of the PMA action on the forthcoming naval stores year, one New York dealer stated that it meant that buyers would probably withdraw if Savannah prices should rise much above support levels. However, it was pointed out that gum rosin has priced itself out of a lot of business and that the government does not expect to pick up much rosin at the new support levels. Meanwhile, some revival of demand was noted during the week, and good-sized shipments were expected to continue throughout the remainder of this month. From April forward the situation is not clear.

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended March 18 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
B	$5.90	$5.90	$5.85	$5.85	$5.85	$7.00	$7.75
D	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
E	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
F	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
G	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
H	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
I	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
K	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
M	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85	5.85	7.00	7.75
N	6.01	6.01	5.90	5.90	5.90	7.05	7.80
WG	6.01	6.01	5.95	5.95	5.95	7.10	7.85
WW	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.05	7.20	7.95
X	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.05	7.20	7.95
	Drums						
Sales	352		132				
Receipts	308	227	270	34	290		
Shipments			8	1,018			
Stocks	20,868	21,095	21,357	20,373	20,663		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. cms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.		Friday
Per gal	.40¼	.40¼	.40¼	.40¼	.40¼	.47½	.58
Sales, bbls.	160	...	...	...	...		
Receipts, bbls.	245	188	244	...	113		
Shipments, bbls.	331	1	618	177	210		
Stocks, bbls.	16,432	16,619	16,245	16,068	15,971		

Sun Chemical Moves Graphic Arts Divisions

The graphic arts group of the Sun Chemical Corporation, composed of its printing ink and machinery divisions, has been moved from 100 Sixth avenue, New York, to the company's building at Tenth street and Forty-fourth avenue, Long Island City.

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Resin Price Protection Policy Adopted by G.E.

In a move to protect the paint industry from loss of raw material inventory values in event of future price declines, the General Electric Company's chemical department has instituted a wholly new inventory price protection policy for its "Glyptal" alkyd resins.

Under the new written policy, customers are protected for all Glyptal alkyd resins in stock for a period of forty-five days after shipment by the company. In the event of a price reduction, G. E. will refund the difference between the original selling price and the new price. The plan will remain in effect through 1949, it was announced.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in Dec.

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in December, as compared with November. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	Dec. 1948	Nov. 1948	Oct. 1948
Chemical and allied products	$58.06	$57.84	$57.60
Ammunition	53.53	53.46	53.55
Chemicals	64.72	64.65	64.02
Cottonseed oil	44.56	43.56	43.69
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	51.76	51.24	50.98
Explosives, safety fuses	60.58	60.71	61.26
Fertilizers	38.69	37.86	39.37
Paints and varnishes	58.18	58.22	59.10
Petroleum and refining	75.03	76.35	76.14
Rayon, allied products	55.79	55.55	54.99
Soap	66.72	66.79	66.24

R-B-H Dispersions Names Garrison to New Sales Post

R-B-H Dispersions, a division of the Interchemical Corporation, Bound Brook, N. J., has assigned Joseph D. Garrison to a new midwest sales territory, with headquarters in St. Louis, and has appointed George M. Buttle to replace him on the metropolitan New York sales staff.

Mr. Garrison will represent the division as far west as Wichita and Topeka, as far east as Cincinnati and Dayton, south to Memphis, and north to Indianapolis. He has been associated with the company since 1946. Mr. Buttle joined the company in 1946 as a sales correspondent.

Pitts. Paint Technicians Hear House Paints Talk

Dr. W. G. Vannoy, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was the featured speaker at a recent meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club. Dr. Vannoy presented a paper on "House Paints," in which he discussed the composition and testing of various formulations of house paints over a period of five years.

Macdonald Resigns From British Paint Export Group

A. J. F. Macdonald has resigned as secretary of the British Paint Export Group to accept a post on the board of Robert Bowran & Co., Ltd., Pelaw, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Macdonald, whose resignation is effective May 14, has been secretary of the Paint Export Group since it was founded in 1940.

Color Computing Device Developed by Gen. Aniline

A new machine, so precise it can distinguish more than 100,000,000 colors, has been developed by General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, and Librascope, Inc., Burbank, Cal. The device integrates continuously over all portions of the visible spectrum and will tell immediately whether a given color will match another color and, if not, will describe the difference between them.

Trade Briefs

H. D. McLaren has been elected vice president and a director of Ferro Enamels (Canada) Ltd., Oakville, Ontario.

Devoe & Raynolds Company has let a contract for the construction of a new office and warehouse building in Cincinnati, to replace present quarters at 239 Walnut street.

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Am. Polymer Increases Synthetic Latex Output

The American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has recently completed installation of new high-pressure polymerization units which make possible large volume production of a synthetic latex. Known as "Polyco 350," this compound is described as a stable dispersion of a flexible high styrene copolymer resin.

It is said to be particularly suitable as a replacement for casein in binding pigments in the manufacture of paper coatings, where its compatibility, toughness, flexibility and age resistance are outstanding. "Polyco 350" is also claimed to be ideal as a base for water paints and in the textile industry as a back sizing for pile fabrics. Leather finishes provide additional applications for the compound which is also highly satisfactory as a reinforcing agent for other synthetic latices, according to the company.

Sherwin-Williams Names Two to New Sales Posts

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, has appointed B. C. Potter manager of its Boston division, to succeed R. M. Bennett, who has resigned, and has named Walter J. Boll Gulf states zone representative for sales to the transportation and petroleum trade, to succeed the late E. Langley Rumph.

Mr. Potter, who has been associated with the company since 1931, will be in charge of all the company's merchandising and sales activities through branches and dealers in Maine, New Hampshire and parts of Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Boll, who will make his headquarters in Houston, Tex., has been with the company since 1924.

N.W. Paint Technicians Discuss Solvent Uses

Kenneth T. Boggs, Esso Standard Oil Company, discussed Hydrocarbon Solvents—Types and Uses" before a recent meeting of the Northwestern Paint and Varnish Production Club, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Boggs described the basic characteristics of paraffin, cycloparaffin and aromatic hydrocarbon solvents, and presented a tentative classification for hydrocarbon solvents based upon chemical structure and boiling range.

Phila. Paint Club Gets Clean-Up, Paint-Up Trophy

The Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association was presented with the 1948 Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up trophy for the cleanest city in the United States with a population of 1,000,000 or over at a recent meeting. Featured speaker of the evening was Dr. Roy K. Marshall, director of the Fels Planetarium, who discussed atomic energy.

N.Y. Paint Club Meets

Fathers and sons in the paint industry were honored at a dinner sponsored by the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association at the Biltmore hotel on March 17. More than 500 members and guests attended with some 150 fathers, accompanied by their sons.

ASTM Committee D-1

—Continued from page 7

ency, fading, livering, ink mileage and printing quality.

Acetone Number Test Demand

The subcommittee on drying oils presented a test for acetone number. It was reported that a method of test for hydroxyl number had been developed. Revisions were presented in the foot tests and in the specifications for oiticica oil.

Revisions were announced for the preparation of steel panels for testing paint, varnish, lacquer and related products. Provisions were added for packaging standard ASTM steel panels and three procedures were given for cleaning or treating the surfaces. They were:—For testing on steel without chemical treatment, for testing on chemically cleaned steel and for testing on chemically treated steel.

The subcommittee on chemical analysis presented a report covering revisions of the methods for analysis of chrome pigments (D 126-36), white pigments (D 34-47), zinc dust (D 521-40) and iron oxide pigments (D 50-36). The subcommittee on varnish recommended that the tentative method of test for phthalic anhydride content of alkyd resin solutions (D 563-47 T) be adopted as standard.

An extensive revision on the tentative method of test for specular gloss of paint finishes (D 523-48 T) was presented by the group on optical properties. Proposed definitions of the terms "luminous directional reflectance" and "gloss" have been prepared, the sub-committee announced.

Zinc Yellow Standard Revised

Revisions were recommended for the standard specifications for zinc yellow (zinc chromate) (D 478-47) which deletes the requirements for combined water. Preparation of new specifications was announced for calcium carbonate and revisions in the specifications for aluminum pigments (D 266) and magnesium silicate pigment (D 605).

The subcommittee on physical properties completed a new tentative method for the measurement of dry film thickness of paint, varnish and lacquer products. The group working on cellulose and related products revised the standard specifications for tricresyl phosphate (D 363-46) by deletion of the requirements of free phenols and a change in the acidity requirements from "0.005" to "0.01" percent.

The subcommittee on painting of structural iron and steel presented a new procedure for the atmospheric testing of paint coatings on steel.

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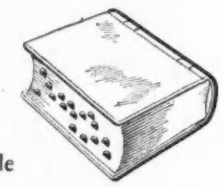

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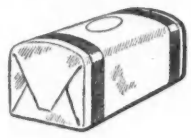

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further weakness in oils and fats carried prices downward last week. Slow demand, combined with liberal offerings affected all of the edible oils. Tallow and greases were sharply lower. Among the drying oils, tung was easier. The price index declined to 142.3, compared with 147.9, a month ago and 212.0 for this time last year.

Increased offerings of coconut oil for prompt shipment and lower copra resulted in a decline of more than 1⅜ cents per pound. Crude cottonseed oil was easier with the sharp drop in bleachable cottonseed oil futures. Crude peanut oil was off 1¾ cents per pound, but still commanded a premium over competing oils due to the scarcity of supplies at southern mills. Corn and soybean oils also slid off about 1c. per pound.

As a result of reduced export demand for tallow and grease, the market dropped ⅝ cent per pound bringing prices below OPA ceilings. Sales of moderate quantities were taken by large consumers at the lower levels, but additional offers were turned down. Not only has export business declined, but exporters refused to pay premiums and reduced bids to domestic price levels and less.

Consuming inquiry for drying oils continued at low ebb. Tung oil was easier and light sales took place at a fractional decline. Refined fish oils were offered freely and were unsteady. Oticicia and castor dehydrated were inactive and more or less nominal.

Demand for vegetable waxes was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Crude beeswax was weaker and dropped about 2 cents per pound and the decline was reflected in refined grades. Stocks of carnauba grades on spot were in light supply, most grades were unchanged while yellow No. 1, declined 2 cents per pound.

Canadian controls on exports of fats, oils and vegetable oilseeds, were lifted February 17, except when these products are destined to certain European countries. Flaxseed, linseed oil and whale oil export controls were terminated February 8. Import controls on vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils also were removed February 17.

Cottonseed Oil

Trend of bleachable cottonseed oil futures was steadily lower last week. Under heavy liquidation, prices registered sharp declines. The market reflected the weakness in lard, grains, and the lack of improvement in the quiet consuming demand for oil. Selling pressure caught stop loss orders and hedging was reported against oil inventories.

Lower refined oil market was reflected in crude oil and market declined ½c. per pound. Trading was moderate and took place at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, all over the belt; also 10¾c. Texas. Prices at the close were nominal at 11¼c. in the Southeast and Valley and 11c. Texas.

Shortening in bulk was reduced 1c. to 1½c. per pound, as a result of the lower cost of vegetable oils and poor consuming demand.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	33	14.35	14.20	Expired
May	679	14.49	13.83	13.97—13.95S
July	389	14.43	13.60	13.90S
September	2	13.50	13.50	13.50S
October	7	13.25	13.20	13.22—13.20S
December	15	13.60	12.95	13.00S
January	..	....	....	13.00N
March	..	....	....	13.00N

Total sales—1,105 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Demand for linseed oil continued confined to small drum lots for immediate delivery. Consumers are working off inventories and no improvement in volume trading was expected until government action is determined regarding its heavy holdings of seed and oil. Reports from Pacific coast stated that new crop oil was sold on the basis of 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, July-August shipment. In the meantime, the dullness in linseed oil has been reflected in other drying oils. Raw oil was unchanged and nominal at 27.6c. per pound, tankcars, and 28.8c., drums, carlots, New York delivery.

Tung oil was easier and off ¼c. per pound. Light trading was reported at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Oiticica, dehydrated castor and refined fish oils were easy and nominal.

Government purchases of flaxseed at support prices will be discontinued April 30, the Department of Agriculture announced March 15. To date purchases totaled 22,000,000 bushels of the 1948 crop at the support level of $6 per bushel. The department stated it has not bought flaxseed in recent months because processors have been taking all farmers offerings at the support price. Price supporting loans on flaxseed also fall due on April 30. Farmer-borrowers may repay their loans or turn the flaxseed over to the department as full payment.

Preliminary figures indicate exports of linseed oils at 29,636,000 pounds in 1948, compared with 9,854,000 pounds in 1947 and 1,625,000 pounds in 1946, it was reported by the Bureau of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Flaxseed exports were reported at 1,650,000 bushels in 1948; 16,000 bushels in 1947 and 20,000 bushels in 1946.

Advices from Ottawa, March 15, stated that the Canadian government is abandoning price support for flaxseed, rapeseed and sunflower seed crops for 1949-50 because of developing world surpluses of seeds and oils.

Minneapolis—Demand for linseed oil was fair to poor with buyers taking minimum needs and buying small carlots and compartment cars instead of the normal round lots that might be expected at this season of the year. New crop oil is quoted at 18c. a pound on the West coast and many dealers anticipate purchase of new crop oil in the Minneapolis area at 18c. to 20c. a pound this season. For this reason they are buying as little of the 27c. per pound oil as possible, keeping inventories at rock botttom and waiting further developments. Crushers were at a relatively good rate in Minneapolis but shipping instructions were not particularly good and there were rumors that local plants had plans to shut down operations in the coming 30 to 60 days. Oil not being sold to consumers was moving directly to the CCC against crusher contracts and the government was getting the bulk of local production.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	6,540,000	6,429,000
Since Sept. 1	150,518,000	200,694,000

Flaxseed—Increased arrivals of seed at terminals were taken by crushers at the support price of $6 per bushel.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed, oil and meal trade still in the doldrums with dealers waiting further developments and announcements of the new flaxseed and oil support prices for 1949. Cash flax arrivals at Minneapolis continued to increase as weather conditions in the Northwest permitted freer movement from farms and from country elevators and it was expected that a further increase would take place as the government announced termination of the support program on April 30, 1949. This move was as expected and caused little interest in the trade. It was merely a six weeks warning, which was promised by Washington officials, that the support program is coming to an end. The refusal of the Canadian government to offer support to flaxseed and other oil bearing seeds in the 1949 plantings was not entirely unexpected and it had little or no effect on the local or domestic market.

Shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	221,000	86,700	73,100	79,900
Since Sept. 1	26,157,400	18,131,700	5,214,800	2,987,800

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — There was little doing in this market last week. Consumers continued to take small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Coconut—Quiet demand and increased offerings weakened this market and prices declined 1½c. per pound. Crude oil de-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 1, yellow, 2c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Corn oil, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Grease, ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut oil, 1¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅜c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
142.3	146.6	147.9	212.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

clined to 14c. per pound, tankcars, spot, Pacific coast. First half April was quoted at 13¾c., and 13c. May-June, same basis, for April-May shipment, and later at $170, same basis.

Copra—This market was easier and off $15 per ton. March shipment was sold at $180 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Sales also were reported at the same price for April-May shipment, but became available at $170.

Corn—Inquiry was inactive and market was easier with competing oil. Crude declined 1c. and was offered at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was lower at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, same basis.

Oiticica—Buying interest continued at low ebb. Prices were unchanged and nominal. Liquid was quoted at 16½c. per pound, drums carlots, and solid at 15½c., New York same basis.

Olive—This market continued dull and easy. Stocks on spot were light, but adequate to cover current demand. Spanish oil was nominal at $4.35 to $4.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot and Moroccan $4.05 to $4.10, same basis. Arrivals totaled 655 drums at New York from Spain last week.

Olive Foots—Demand was slow. Quotations were unchanged and nominal at 24½c. to 25c per pound, drums, on spot.

Peanut—Prices were lower, and declined 1¾c. per pound. Inquiry was light and spotty. Crude oil sold at 14c. and 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. The government offered 2.100 tons of peanuts for sale to crushers last week. This will make about 21 tankcars of oil. Refined oil also was easier and nominal at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—This was easier with other competing oils and declined ¾c. per pound. Crude oil was sold down to 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for March shipment and quotations ranged from 10½c. to 10¾c. Refined winterized oil also was lower at 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Refined alkali and clarified declined 1¼c. to 14.10c. and 12.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively. PMA indicated the purchase of 96 tankcars of crude soybean oil at prices ranging from 1½c. to 12½c. in their report of March 10. Government purchases of refined hydrogenated soybean oil were reported at 4,400,000 pounds during the week ended March 12. Some 2,000,000 pounds were bought at 17½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. New York; 1,800,000 pounds at 17¼c. and 600,000 pounds at 17.30c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. New Orleans.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 18 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	..	....	....	12.15B
July	..	....	....	11.95B
September	..	....	....	11.95B
October	..	....	....	10.35B
December	..	....	....	10.35B
January	..	....	....	10.35B
March	..	....	....	10.35B

Total sales—None.

Tung—Consuming inquiry continued spotty and trading was confined to an occasional tankcar at 20c. per pound, New York delivery, ¼c. below sales a week ago. Offerings were fairly liberal. Drums were lower at 21½c. per pound, carlots and 22c. for lesser quantities. Domestic oil was nominal at 19¼c., tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills.

Fats and Greases

Grease—With export demand materially reduced this market dropped ⅝c. per pound. Trading was moderate for domestic delivery at the lower levels. Export business was limited at smaller premiums of ½c. per pound, compared with 1c. during previous weeks. Quotations were merely nominal. Choice white was quoted at 7⅜c. per pound, loose, delivered; yellow, 6⅝c. and house, 6⅜c., same basis.

Lard—With slow demand and heavy stocks depressing the market, prices scored further declines, especially for future deliveries. Cash lard was nominal at 11¾c. per pound, loose, f.o.b. Chicago. Lard and rendered pork stocks in the United States were indicated at 182,291,000 pounds, against 160,610,000 pounds February 1, 137,416,000 pounds March 1, 1948 and five year average of 154,287,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks on March 15 were 109,999,185 pounds, compared with 114,430,678 pounds March 1 and 60,349,568 pounds March 15 last year.

Tallow—Prices broke sharply as a result of the slackening demand for export, declining ⅝c. per pound. Domestic buyers purchased moderate quantities of fancy at 7⅜c. per pound, loose, delivered;

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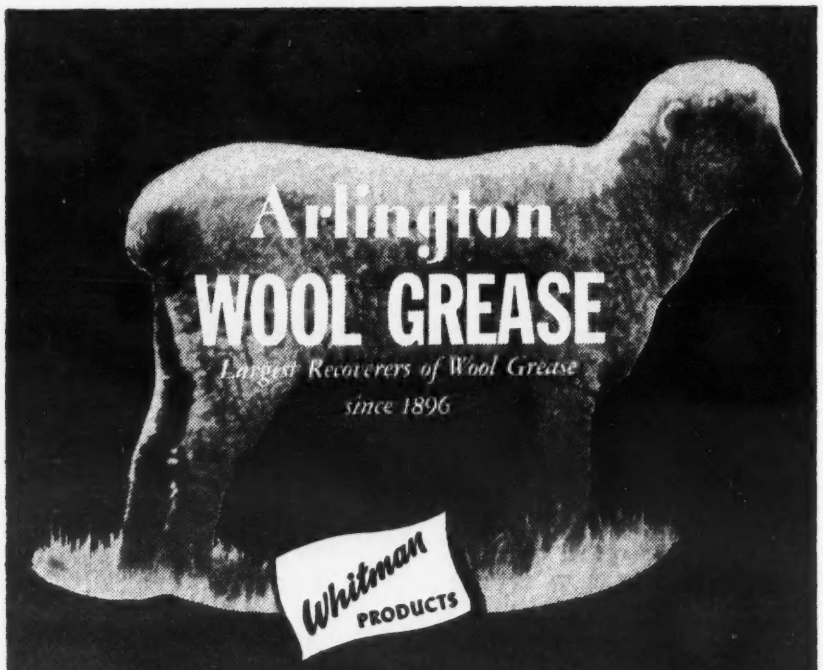

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extra, 7¼c. and special 6⅞c., and withdrew from the market. Limited sales for export were reported at lower premiums of ½c. per pound. Exporters also reduced views as to prices and endeavored to make purchase at domestic levels.

Animal Oils

Degras—Common was firm and in limited supply. Neutral grades were unchanged and well held.

Grease Oils—Trading was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were unchanged despite the decline in tallow and grease.

Oleo Oil—Business was light, chiefly for actual needs. Extra was nominal at 16c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine—Inquiry was inactive and quotations unchanged and nominal.

Fish Oils

Crude Fish—Market was dull and featureless. Crude oil was merely nominal at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works.

Refined Fish—No improvement in demand was noted last week and quotations while unchanged were easy and nominal. Refined alkali was offered at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, with no takers.

Whale—Norwegian whale oil output in the Antarctic as of February 13 was reported at 128,631 short tons, compared with 118,792 tons for the same time last year. About 17,500 tons of this season's production is sperm oil. There are 10 floating factories and one land station this year, against nine floating factories and one land station last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Business was light, chiefly for spot delivery. Prices were unchanged, but were easy because of the decline in tallow and grease.

Stearic Acid—Lower cost of tallow and grease created an easier tone in this material. Quotations were unchanged, though more or less nominal. Business was reported slow.

Cake and Meal

Supplemental export allocations of 20,000 long tons oilcake and meal were approved to Denmark for commercial procurement during the two weeks ended March 11, by PMA.

Cottonseed Meal—Loose slab cake 41 percent protein was offered in the Valley at $50 per ton for March but demand was inactive. Sacked 41 percent traded in North Alabama at $56 for March shipment to both exporters and domestic buyers. March meal in Georgia and the Carolinas was fairly well cleaned up and mills quoted from $56.50 to $57. There is going to be a fair amount of meal available for April shipment but thus far mills are refusing to discount the meal and interested buyers are on the sidelines awaiting fresh developments.

Linseed Meal—Trading confined to spot delivery. Prices were unchanged and nominal.

Minneapolis — Demand for meal continued fair with prices at the $60 to $61 mark for March shipment and a discount of a dollar for April shipment. The market is a day to day affair, buying on a hand-to-mouth basis and neither crushers nor consumers anxious to hold more than a basic stock.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	14,760,000	10,680,000
Since Sept. 1	96,320,000	85,430,000

Peanut Meal—No trades were reported during the past week due to sold out position of all crushers. The government offered about 2,100 tons of peanuts to crushers last week. This will produce about 1,000 tons of meal.

Soybean Meal—Meal sacked 45 percent protein traded in North Carolina at $64 for March shipment and additional was offered on this basis. Bulk 41 percent expeller meal ranged from $56.50 to $57.50 Decatur, March shipment with April $55 and May forward $52 same basis.

Waxes

Beeswax—Increased offerings of western hemisphere crude weakened the market and quotations were off about 2c. per pound, ranging from 50c. to 51c. per pound, on the spot, while African was held at 51c. to 52c., as to quantity. Refined grades also were easier and reduced 1c. per pound. Yellow slabs were quoted at 57c. to 58c. and bleached white, 67c.

Candelilla—Trading was more active and the market was firmer with reduced available supplies. Crude was held at 52c. to 53c. per pound and refined, 56c. to 58c., as to seller.

Carnauba—Buying interest was light and spotty. Volume of business was restricted to small lots. Supplies on the spot were limited and well held for all grades. Brazilian market was unchanged and fairly steady. Chalky, No. 3, was quoted at 68c. to 70c. per pound, spot delivery, according to quantity. No. 3, North country crude was steadier at 75c. to 76c. and refined at 77c. to 79c. Yellow No. 1 was easier and offered at $1.03 to $1.05 and No. 2 yellow at $1.01 to $1.03, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Interest in crude was reported nil. Refined was in small supply on spot and quoted nominally at 82c. to 84c., according to quantity.

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Soap, Glycerin Industry 1947 Statistics Reported

Manufacturers in the soap and glycerin industry shipped products valued at $1,085,800,000 during 1947, according to preliminary figures released March 14 by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is an increase of about 259 percent over the $302,600,000 value of products reported by this industry in 1939, when the last census of manufactures was taken. Value added by manufacture in the industry during 1947 amounted to $450,700,000, an increase of approximately 218 percent over the $141,600,000 value added in 1939.

Average employment in the industry amounted to 27,660 in 1947, as compared with 20,191 in 1939. Salaries and wages paid to all employees increased about 183 percent, from $33,100,000 in 1939 to $93,600,000 in 1947. The industry's expenditures for new plant and equipment during 1947 totaled $24,100,000, as compared with $8,700,000 for 1939.

Strohmeyer & Arpe Elects Hoffman as Board Chairman

Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importer and wholesaler of commercial waxes, olive oil and food products, New York, has elected Arthur A. Hoffman chairman of the board and has named Walter A. Benz president. Other officers elected at the recent stockholders meeting were:

Vice-president, A. F. Drucklieb; treasurer, Frederic S. Cluthe; assistant vice-president, C. Arias; secretary, Richard W. Moeller; assistant treasurer, Arthur F. Campbell, and assistant secretary, Leo A. Marte.

Mr. Hoffman has been associated with the company for the past thirty-nine years and has been its president and treasurer for nine years. Mr. Benz, who has been vice-president and secretary of the company for the past nine years, has been associated with it for thirty-four years.

Tenn. Eastman Names West Coast Distributor

Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., has announced the appointment of Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. as west coast distributor for its "Tenox" antioxidants for edible fats and oils. In addition to handling the new antioxidants, this firm, which has offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle, will continue to represent Tennessee Eastman Corporation in the sale of industrial chemicals. Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. is also western sales representative for "Tenite," Tennessee Eastman's cellulose ester plastics.

Johnson's Wax Shifts Staff

F. I. Sharp has been appointed manager of the Albany, N. Y., sales district of S. C. Johnson & Son, wax manufacturer, Racine, Wis. Other appointments are: J. J. McSunas, jr., merchandiser of household fabric finishes; J. C. Lansford, assistant sales training director; H. P. Friis, assistant export manager, and John Lindblad, merchandiser of wax-fortified interior finishes.

British Whiting Federation Elects

The British Whiting Federation elected L. Fawley Judge, of the Queensgate Whiting Company, Ltd., president at its recent annual meeting in York. G. S. Green, E. J. & W. Goldsmith, Ltd., was named vice-president, and R. J. Musselwhite, C. H. Musselwhite & Sons, Ltd., was elected honorary treasurer. Named to the committee of the organization were:—

H. E. Cooke, Rogers & Cooke (Salisbury) Ltd.; P. Earl, Thurrock Chalk & Whiting Company, Ltd.; G. F. Holdcroft, Storry Witty & Co., Ltd.; H. H. Marshall, W. Marshall (Hessle) Ltd.; F. Payne, Cement Marketing Company, Ltd., and F. Webster, Frederick Webster, Ltd.

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Aluminum Shipments: 1948

Total shipments of aluminum powder, flake and paste during 1948 amounted to 16,954,000 pounds, according to data issued by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. A recapitulation of monthly shipments by producers showed that a steady decline during the first part of the year from 1,332,000 pounds in January to 1,028,000 pounds in April. However, June shipments increased to 1,659,000 pounds, and the peak monthly shipments were registered in August, with 1,857,000 pounds. December shipments totaled 1,711,000.

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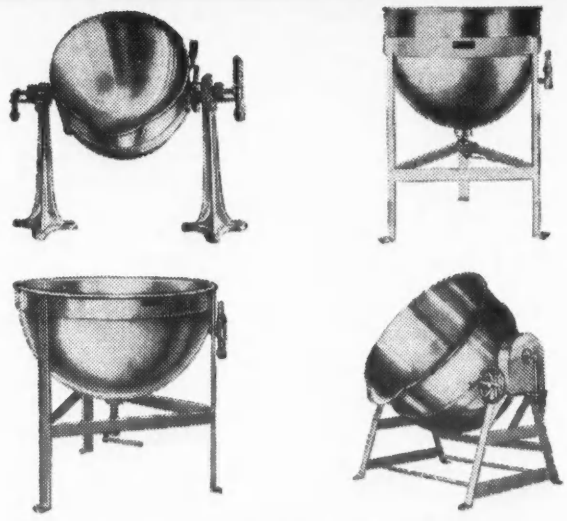

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Fertilizer Export Program to Be Eased

—Continued from page 3

the entire production of the Cactus plant during the next fertilizer year. He said that if, in addition to operating government owned plants, the Army is to be permitted to purchase and resell fertilizer materials from Phillips Chemical Company for export or for domestic use, the government will then be in the position of a broker buying and selling, in competition with private industry, fertilizer which is not needed for the occupied countries.

Lewis G. Porter of the fertilizer division of the Department of Agriculture, testified that present information suggests that during 1949-50, supplies of nitrogen for agricultural use could easily reach about 1,070,000 tons, perhaps more, but considerably above 1948-49; phosphate supplies for the coming year could exceed 2,200,000 tons, as a minimum; and potash supplies in prospect should reach 1,150,000 tons.

Supply Short of Estimated Needs

During the 1948-49 fertilizer year, about 955,000 tons of nitrogen are expected to be available for commercial fertilizer, 7 percent more than for 1947-48, but still far short of estimated needs, he said. Of this amount, around 814,000 tons represent domestic production, from both commercial and Army sources. International Emergency Food Committee allocations of nitrogen for United States imports total 202,000 tons, and exports to other than occupied areas 61,000 tons, leaving a net import balance of 141,000 tons.

He called attention to the great importance attached to the former Army ordnance plants in the total nitrogen supply picture. Present production of private plants producing nitrogen materials accounts for approximately 80 percent of the total supply, including imports; approximately 50 percent of which is being provided by the five plants built during the war for munitions but since acquired by private interests, and the TVA plant.

Mr. Porter advocated continuing the operation of the Army plants for domestic use which are now supplying the nitrogen needs of the occupied areas. He urged that arrangements for this purpose be worked out at an early date.

Department of Commerce Program

A detailed discussion was held of the program of the Department of Commerce of allocating anhydrous ammonia from the Army's ordnance production among fertilizer materials producers. Under the Morse amendment last year to the ECA appropriation bill, the Army was required to make available 10 percent of its anhydrous ammonia to sulphate of ammonia producers. The department's handling of this program has been under sharp attack from industry.

In its administration of the program, the department has given first preference to the anhydrous ammonia to producers of ammonium sulphate who were producing ammonium sulphate during the six months preceding the enactment of the amendment (June 28, 1948) or who had ceased to produce, or who are faced with an imminent shutdown for want of ammonia. Only four plants have been able to qualify for preferential treatment, Frederic Arden, acting chief of the chemicals division of the Office of Domestic Commerce, said. No allocation has been made to any plant that came into being after June 28.

The remaining anhydrous ammonia, he added, was then apportioned among the primary producers of nitrogen who were being called upon to supply the fertilizer materials needed in the IEFC allocation program. The amount of nitrogen made available for the export program by the eleven companies participating equals 3.23 percent of each company's production, The anhydrous ammonia allotted to them from the Army production equals 1.5 percent of each company's production.

The four companies in the preference group are:—Columbia Metals Corporation, Salem, Ore., which received ninety-six cars a quarter; Farm Service Corporation, Oakland, Calif., sixty-six cars; Greenville Chemical Company, Greenville, Miss., eighteen cars, and A. F. Pringle Company, twenty-six cars.

Mr. Arden explained that the Greenville company participated in the export program and thus should not be considered in the preference group. But the company will complete its export program at the end of this month and then would face a shutdown and so was allotted the twenty-six cars for the quarter. The Pringle plant, as well as the Greenville company, has been in business about a year.

Pillsbury Report Cited

Reference also was made in the hearings to the Pillsbury report of the senate appropriations committee (OPD 2/14). This report recommended that congress terminate both the 10 percent anhydrous ammonia program and the requirement that the Army supply 50 percent of the IEFC export commitments. It stated that Department of Commerce officials favored ending the 10 percent program because it had not given the overall relief intended.

J. P. Brown, counsel for the Office of Domestic Commerce, said, however, that the Pillsbury report was very much in error in attributing a recommendation for repeal to the Department of Commerce. The department, he said, was as "surprised" as anyone at the statement and has since attempted to get a clarification from Mr. Pillsbury.

Discussion also came up in the hearing regarding the export program for 1949-50. Mr. Arden said that at the present time the department is tentatively planning on the Army supplying the ECA requirements, including Korea, along with the requirements of the occupied areas. This would contemplate exports of about 22,000 tons of nitrogen, apparently by private industry, to areas outside the ECA countries. This year private industry has been required to export 30,500 tons to ECA countries and other areas.

Nothing Final on Export Program

But it was emphasized that there is nothing final as yet on the 1949-50 program. The IEFC has not decided whether nitrogen allocation shall continue for another year. Carl Anderson, of the State Department, told the committee that the problem is being worked on by the IEFC but he could give no information for the public record as to what the result may be. He could only state his belief that the level of commercial exports for 1949-50 would not exceed the level of the present year and that it was likely that it will be less.

Following the testimony of the government officials, several of the industry representatives took the stand to explain what their companies were doing to meet the demand.

Fred T. Techter, of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, said that his company was producing nitrate of soda at double last year's rate. He said the company was forced into the export program against its wishes and was required to export 3¼ percent of its production.

Joe L. Culpepper, of Spencer Chemical Company, said that the Spencer plants were operating in excess of the rated capacity and for the current year 75 percent of its ammonia production was going into fertilizer products. Plans have been announced, he added, for increasing production facilities to produce an additional 30,000 to 40,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia per year, a large part of which will be marketed for agricultural use. The completion date is tentatively set for April, 1950.

Amer. Cyanamid Protests

Frank Washburn, of American Cyanamid Company, protested the scheduling of export requirements from his company. He said the orders should be placed during the slack summer months, but instead they have come in the period when the company is trying to make its domestic shipments.

S. L. Nevins, of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, testified that at the present time all of the anhydrous ammonia production from its Lake Charles plant is going to a single customer, but this contract will terminate at the end of June, and the ammonia will be made available to agriculture in the form of high analysis materials. The ammonia is to be shipped to Mathieson's Houston plant for making of fertilizer. Plans have been drawn up for increasing production at the Houston plant, he added, but because of the recent business slump they are being held in abeyance until the future can be better gauged.

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Mexican Oil Contract Signed

A contract for the exploration and development of Mexican petroleum resources has been signed by American and Mexican interests. The signers from the United States are a group of independents consisting of Samuel B. Mosher, president of Signal Gas & Oil Company, Los Angeles; Ralph K. Davies, president of American Independent Oil Company, San Francisco, and Edwin W. Pauley, independent producer, Los Angeles. Representing the Mexican interests was Senator Antonio J. Bermudez, director general, Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX). The contract was approved by Antonio Martinez Baez, secretary of economy. It covers land areas and submerged coastal lands.

JUST PURCHASED FROM Merck & Company RAHWAY N. J.

all their declared surplus equipment in Rahway, N. J., MUST MOVE within 30 days. Our Mr. Jasper will be on Premises March 28th, 29th and 30th to dispose of the following Equipment.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED

GLASS LINED VESSELS

2—Pfaudler 100-gallon Tanks portable, type DV, no bottom outlet.
2—Pfaudler 300-gallon Tanks, type NE, open.
1—Pfaudler 100-gallon Still, type S, jacketed bottom and part way up side, jacket pressure 60#, no agitator or drive.
1—Pfaudler 411, 400-gallon, type S, full jacket, with anchor, agitator and drive.
2—Pfaudler 150-gallon Still, type M, jacketed, bottom section, jacket pressure 75#, no bottom outlet.
1—Pfaudler 150-gallon Still, type M, jacketed bottom and 6" upside, jacket pressure 75#, no bottom outlet.

COPPER VESSELS

1—10-gallon Autoclave, jacketed bottom.
1—60-gallon Still, jacketed, 24" ID x 30".
1—6-gallon Still, jacketed, 30" dia. x 3.7" high, jacket pressure 14½#, with agitator.
1—[illegible]-gallon Still, jacketed bottom, 36" dia. x 32" high.
1—156-gallon Still, chisson, jacketed, 36" dia. x 36" high.
1—50-gallon Still, jacketed, 12" dia. x 40" high, jacket pressure 30# with full vacuum in vessel, with anchor agitator.
1—150-gallon Tank, measuring, 28" x 60", having a gauge glass.

ALUMINUM VESSELS

3—100-gallon Kettles, jacketed, 12" dia. x 25" deep, #2-S alloy, special thickness ½", jacket pressure 40#, with cover and agitator, no bottom outlet.
1—25-gallon Receiver, high vacuum, 18" dia. x 24".
1—100-gallon Receiver, high vacuum, 30" dia. x 36", #2-S alloy with gauge.
1—200-gallon Tank, jacketed, jacket pressure 40# with full vacuum in shell.

CARBON STEEL VESSELS

2—350-gallon Crystallizers, jacketed, 36" wide x 54" long, jacket pressure 14#, with ribbon agitator and bottom outlet.
1—25-gallon Kettle, jacketed, 30" dia. x 18" deep, jacket pressure 125# internal pressure 15#, with agitator and drive.
1—20-gallon Reactor, 18" dia. x 16", with agitator and drive.
2—25-gallon Stills, jacketed, 18" dia. x 24" jacket pressure 25#, internal pressure full vacuum to 30#, no agitator.
1—50-gallon Still, jacketed, 24" dia. x 26", jacket pressure 75#, internal pressure full vacuum to 30#, with agitator, no drive.
1—150-gallon Still, jacketed, 30" dia. x 48", jacket pressure 50#, with gate type.
1—150-gallon Still, jacketed bottom, 36" dia. x 36", jacket pressure 14#, with bottom outlet.
1—200-gallon Still, 36" dia. x 48" with anchor agitator
2—400-gallon Stills, coil heated
1—10-gallon Tank, 10" dia. x 36".
1—1,000-gallon Tank, 12' dia. x 5' high.
1—50-gallon Tank, no agitator.
1—140-gallon Tank, jacketed, 30" I.D. x 48", jacket pressure 50#, with agitator.
1—180-gallon Tank, jacketed bottom and 36" up side, jacket pressure 25#, internal pressure 75#, with prop. agitator.
2—200-gallon Tanks, 45" I.D. x 30" high, 12" cone bottom with outlet.
3—260-gallon Tanks, baffled, 45" dia. x 30" high, 12" cone bottom with outlet, turbine agitator.
1—300-gallon Tank, 45" I.D. x 42" high, 12" cone bottom with outlet, dual agitator.
1—200-gallon Tank, extractor, 45" dia. x 101", with bottom outlet.
1—900-gallon Tank, jacketed, 5' dia. x 6' high, with agitator and bottom outlet.

OTHER VESSELS

1—200-gallon Receiver, iron, 48" dia. x 35".
1—25-gallon Still, s.s., jacketed, 18" dia. x 22", jacket pressure 125# with full vacuum in vessel, with agitator, no drive.
1—50-gallon Tank, lead lined with C.S. jacket, 30" I.D. x 16" cone bottom with outlet, with Nettco #100 drive.
4—200-gallon Tanks, Haveg, with agitator.
1—300-gallon Tank, lead lined with ¼" steel shell, 36" O.D. x 60", internal pressure 15#.

HEAT EXCHANGERS

1—Condenser, 12 sq. ft., C.S. shell, 35 turns ¾" (IPS) S.S. tubing.
1—Condenser, 30 sq. ft., C.S. shell 12" dia. x 61" with ¾" C.S. tubes, U-tube.
2—Condensers 60 sq. ft. C.S. shell 12" dia. x 72" with 38-¾" (IPS) W.I. tubes 6'.
3—Condensers, 60 sq. ft. C.S. shell 12" dia. x 72" with 38-1" (IPS) W.I. tubes 6' long.
1—Condenser 60 sq. ft. C.S. shell 12" dia. x 72" with 38-¾" (IPS) W.I. tubes 6'.
1—Condenser 60 sq. ft. C.S. shell 12" dia. x 72" with 38-1" (IPS) C.S. tubes 6' long.
1—Condenser 60 sq. ft. C.S. shell 12" dia. x 81" with 36-1" W.I. tubes 76" long.
1—Condenser 75 sq. ft., type C, with 60-¾" S.S. tubes 78" long.
1—Condenser, 80 sq. ft. shell 18" dia. x 81" with 48-1" W.I. tubes.
1—Condenser 96 sq. ft. C.S. shell 16" dia. x 81" with 48-¾" C.S. tubes.
1—Condenser 135 sq. ft. C.S. shell 18" dia. x 48" with 121-¾" C.S. tubes.
1—Condenser 185 sq. ft. ammonia, shell 14" dia. x 14' with 20-1¼" tubes.
1—Condenser 197 sq. ft. C.S. shell 10" I.D. x 10'2" with 16-¾" C.S. tubes 8' long.
1—Condenser 264 sq. ft. C.S. shell 14⅜" I.D. with 112 C.S. tubes.
1—Condenser, C.S. shell 12" dia. x 60" with 62-1" C.S. tubes.
1—Condenser, iron shell 16" dia. x 82" with 26-1½" O.D. iron tubes 7' long.

FILTRATION EQUIPMENT

1—Press, 12", rubber, no plates.
2—Presses, 12", C.I., 12 plates.
1—Press, 18", C.I., no plates.
2—Presses, 24", C.I., 9 plates.
1—Press, 24", wood, 26 plates.
1—Filter, C.S., 10" dia. x 18" deep.

PUMPING EQUIPMENT

1—Simplex Adjust-O-Feeder, 1¼" x 3"-36, 1 GPH min. to 42 GPH max., max. discharge pressure 90# at 48 RPM, pumping parts gray iron, no motor.
1—Adjust-O-Feeder, 1¼" x 3"-36, no motor.
1—Duplex proportioning pump, 1", 6GPM and 2 GPM, 3" x 1½" pumping parts S.S. with General Electric motor (1-10772) ¾ HP, 440 V., 3 ph., 60 cy. XP, Class 1, group D.
1—Simplex Adjust-O-Feeder with steam jacket, ¾" x 3"-48, pumping parts S.S., with General Electric motor ¼ HP 110/220 V, 172 RPM, 1 phase, 60 cycle, XP.
1—Duplex Adjust-O-Feeder, 1½" x 4" and 1" x 3", pumping parts S.S., with motor, ½ HP, 110/220 V, 6.4/3.2 amps., 1725 RPM, 1 phase, 60 cycle, XP, frame 65A.
1—Simplex Adjust-O-Feeder, 2¼" x 4", 20 GPH min. to 208 GPH max. pumping parts KA2SMO, max. discharge pressure 60# at 43 RPM, with General Electric motor 1 HP, 440V, 1725 RPM, 3 phase, 60 cycle, XP, class 1, group D, including Winfield-Smith #5 B reduction gear.
1—Duplex Adjust-O-Feeder, ¾" x 3" and 1¼" x 3", pumping parts S.S., with General Electric motor, ¼ HP, 110V, 4.0 amps., 1,725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy. XP, including Winfield-Smith reduction gear.
1—Duplex Adjust-O-Feeder, 2" x 4" (both ends) with General Electric motor, ½ HP, 115/230V 6.3/3.15 amps., 1725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy. 0.2 GPM min. to 2.9 GPM max.
1—Simplex Adjust-O-Feeder, 3½" x 3"-58 pumping parts S.S. with General Electric motor, ⅓ HP, 115 v, 3.8 amps, 1725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy., frame 47A, mtg. A, type KC.
1—Propo dosing pump, 0.372 GPM min. to 3.72 GPM max. single unit, type SAN, with General Electric motor ¼ HP, 110V, 1725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy. XP, class 1, group D, type KG-47.
1—Proportioning pump, double unit, type XMD-12, body C.I., plunger S.S., 58.5 GPH (both ends) with General Electric motor, ½ HP 110V, 1725 RPM, 3 ph. 60 cy. XP, frame 63A, mtg. H, type K.
1—Proportioning pump, double unit, type LMD-16, body, C.I. plunger, 87.6 GPH (both ends) with Louis Allis motor 1 HP, 220/440V, 3.1/1.55 amps., 1740 RPM, 3 ph., 60 cy., Class 1, code 21, frame 204, type EUS, including Hill-[illegible]amm reduction gear type TAA 48 to 1.
1—Proportioning pump, 0.1 GPM min. to 1.05 GPM max. single unit body C.I., plunger S.S., with General Electric motor, 1 HP 220/440V 2.86/1.43 amps., 1725 RPM, 3 ph. 60 cy. mtg. H, type K.
1—Proportioning pump, 45 GPH min. to 120 GPH max. 3" x 4", type 215-DA, with Master Electric motor ½ HP, 115/230V, 5/25 amps., 1725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy.
1—Proportioning pump, 1¼" x 4", type 205, with Master Electric motor ¼ HP, 115/230V, 3.8/1.9 amps., 15 GPH min. to 39 GPH max. 1725 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy., frame 583S, hor. mtg. type RA.
1—Proportioning pump, 1½" x 3", with General Electric motor, ¼ HP, 115V, 3.3 amps., 1725 RPM, 1 ph., 60 cy., XP, mtg.

REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT

1—Cold box, 3 compartment, low temp. for continuous duty at 40° C, overall dimensions 45" long x 60" wide x 84" high with 8" cork board insulation and galvanized iron lining, 1 door on left end and 3 doors on front, with Tipman Freon Compressor with water coil, and Louis Allis motor, 5 HP, 220/440 V, 1740 RPM, 3 ph. 60 cy., XP, class 1, group D.

PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

1—Label coder, #6, with Delco motor ⅓ HP, 110 V, 1730 RPM, 1 ph. 60 cy.
1—Label perforator, model #70.31.
1—Label perforator, #63, hand machine.
1—Labeling machine, "CH" World, with Century motor, ¾ HP, 220/440V, 2.4/1.2 amps., 1735 RPM, 60 cy.
1—Labeling machine, World-Junior, with General Electric motor ⅓ HP, 110V, 1725 RPM, 60 cy., type Sa.
2—Vial freezing bath, overall dimensions 83" long x 42¾" wide x 40" high, constructed of 14 ga. galvanized iron with 4" cork insulation and ½" galvanized iron sheeting around freezing pan. Freezing tank includes necessary circulating piping, pipe leg supports, drainboard section, and ventilated enclosure.
2—Vial (sterile) storage cabinet, 5' 9" high x 5' 8" long x 2' 6" wide, with 3 shelves of square iron mesh, and doors on both ends with rubber gaskets.
3—Weigh hopper, enameled steel, 8 cu. ft.

TRANSMISSIONS

3—Agitator drive, Nettco #100, with machine cut 4 to 1 ratio gears, loose and tight pulleys, belt shifter, and vertical shaft extended 8¾" below base.
2—Reduction gear, shaft speed 5.88 RPM, with Master Electric motor, 5 HP, 220/440V, 860 RPM, 3 ph., 60 cy., Xp.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Centrifuge overslung type, 26" bronze basket, with Crocker Wheeler motor, 2.4 cu. ft. (approx. cake vol.) 3 HP, 440V, 1150 RPM, 3 ph., 60 cy., XP, class 1.
1—Mixer, tumbling, prism, S.S. 48" I.D. x 60" discharge 42" above floor, with motor 7½ HP, 440V, 3 ph., 60 cy. XP including reduction gear, shaft speed 13.5 RPM. Capacity 325 gallons.
2—Precipitron unit, 600 CFM, with cabinet and power pack, having perforated baffle, 2" mechanical filter, rectifier tubes, and 2-18" cells.
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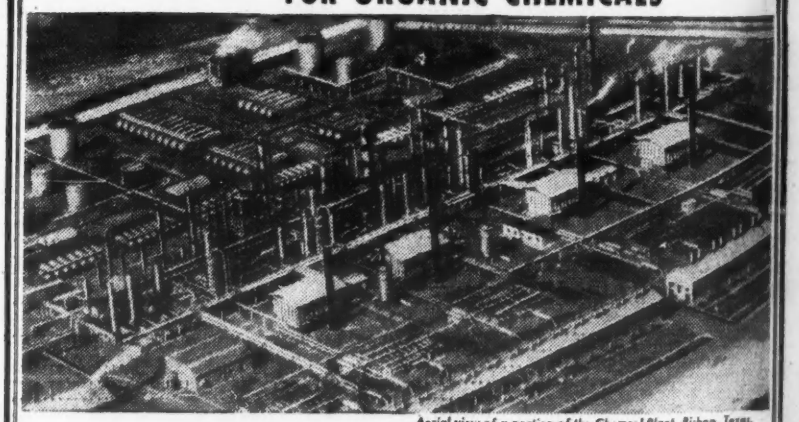

Aerial view of a portion of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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